

The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1881.

The Week.

THE most noticeable feature of the proceedings at Yorktown on Wednesday was the very neat and graceful speech of the President. He succeeded in expressing, in a very few words, the idea which the centennial is intended to commemorate and the grateful sentiments aroused by the presence of the foreign guests, and in giving prominence to the fact, which it was certainly important to dwell upon, that the anniversary was celebrated with no feeling of exultation or rancor against England. Surely, as he said, "no such unworthy sentiment would find harbor in our hearts, so profoundly thrilled with expressions of sorrow and sympathy which our national bereavement has evoked." A still more emphatic method of expressing the real nature of the national feeling towards England and the Queen was taken at the close of the celebration, when, by order of the President, the British flag was saluted by the land and naval forces at Yorktown.

The rest passed off very successfully. The Yorktown centennial, as we pointed out the other day, possesses an historical picturesqueness which prevents it from being commonplace; and the presence of foreigners with titles and uniforms, combined with the military pageant, makes just that contribution to the spectacular effect of the occasion which was wanting at Philadelphia, where whatever was picturesque and attractive to the eye was almost swallowed up in the dull monotony of the huge and typically American crowd. When we come to the set speeches on such occasions as these, the supply of original thought with regard to the "lessons" taught by them was long ago exhausted, while our patriotic emotions have been subjected to so many centennial strains that their elasticity has become somewhat weakened. Mr. Winthrop succeeded better than might have been anticipated in making an address which went over some very familiar ground in a way that, if it did not fire the heart or quicken the pulse, was sensible, dignified, and appropriate to the occasion.

The report of the committee appointed last May by Mr. Windom to examine into the contingent Treasury expenses was submitted to the Senate on Monday. The committee found that for several years there had been in the department an officer known as the "Custodian," who, with the chief clerk, had been responsible for the contingent expenses. The office and salary of the Custodian (Mr. O. L. Pitney) the committee reported as entirely without authority of law. In making purchases and incurring expenses the committee found generally that there had been looseness and waste. In detail, they say that 118½ yards of carpet had been paid for twice over; that one Moses had been paid for 637½ yards of carpet which al-

ready belonged to the United States, and which he, on having his attention called to the fact, at once replaced with 637½ yards of inferior quality; that "Woodruff file-holders" had been paid for as "ice," but that the file-holders had never been delivered; and that the custodian "refused to furnish any explanation," stating that a "personal explanation" would be made to Mr. Windom; that a purchased barrel of bay rum was put down as "deodorized alcohol," though what became of it does not appear. Other items of the same sort are given. Notwithstanding the committee's statement as to its illegality, it seems from a communication from Mr. Upton, chief clerk of the Department, that the position of Custodian is an old one. Mr. Windom, however, decided at once to abolish the office. This report of petty pilferings in the Department derived its principal importance from the rumor that Mr. Sherman was in some way personally involved in the "Custodian's" doings; but there seems to have been no foundation for this whatever.

Mr. Francis A. Walker has resigned his position as Superintendent of the Census for the purpose of taking charge of the Institute of Technology in Boston. The presidency of that institution was offered to him several months ago, and he accepted it, so that his leaving the Census Office causes no surprise. The work of the census is sufficiently advanced to require no longer the active control of the master hand. Mr. Walker may be regarded as an excellent model of the scholar in politics. The independence of his way of thinking on political questions could not make him a favorite with the ordinary party man, but his large and varied attainments pointed him out on more than one occasion as a man of eminent usefulness. He was for some time Commissioner of Indian Affairs under President Grant, and left the office for reasons very honorable to himself, and twice he has been put at the head of the Census of the United States, universally recognized as by far the ablest and best equipped man to superintend that important work. The last census was taken under a law the principal provisions of which were devised by Mr. Walker himself, and it may be said to be not merely the most comprehensive and best, but the first really valuable census this country has ever had.

In an order issued last week with regard to assessments for party purposes, Postmaster Pearson directs the attention of his subordinates to an official ruling of the Post-Office Department, issued under the last Administration, laying down the principle that the salary of a public officer is fixed by law, "and when he has earned and received it no one but himself can direct the disposition thereof," and he may contribute money for political purposes or refuse to do so "without affecting his tenure of office." Collector Robertson, in an interview on the same subject, said that he did not think the assessment system was the best way to raise money for political pur-

poses, nor did he think "the reform newspapers wrong in opposing it as they did." He had no orders to give with regard to the subject. He would discharge a subordinate for unfaithfulness or bad habits, but not for refusing to pay a political assessment, "his giving or not giving being a matter wholly outside of his official relations." These declarations are perfectly correct, and we have no doubt they are sincerely meant; but it will be easier to convince the public of their sincerity than to relieve the Post-Office and Custom-House clerks of all apprehension as to the consequences of a refusal on their part to pay. And this is necessary in order to take from the assessment business the flavor of official coercion. To this end everything should be avoided which looks like officially countenancing the levying of assessments.

We know very well that neither the Postmaster nor the Collector nor the head of a department in Washington can prevent a campaign committee from addressing and mailing circulars requesting contributions to the clerks in those establishments. But campaign committees usually claim the privilege of sending their own agents with subscription lists, on which every clerk is put down for a certain sum, from desk to desk in those offices, to get the signatures of the clerks and to collect at the same time the amounts for which they have been assessed. When this is permitted by the chief of a Government establishment the coercive flavor of the assessment becomes very strong, and nine out of ten of the clerks conclude at once that a refusal to pay will cost them their places. It is therefore essential that the practice of permitting assessment collectors to enter the official buildings and to go from desk to desk should be stopped. No facilities should be offered for such things in public offices any more than in private ones, during business hours, while the clerks are or should be engaged exclusively in the discharge of their public duties.

A few days ago the members of the Republican district associations in the Eleventh Congressional district nominated Mr. W. W. Astor as their candidate for the seat in Congress vacated by Mr. L. P. Morton. When young gentlemen of Mr. Astor's wealth and social connections take an active part in politics, it is generally thought that they do so from disinterested motives, and with the sole desire to achieve an honorable reputation in serving the public interest. They are certainly above the sordid impulses of the ordinary politician who seeks public employment for a living. It is supposed that, with their assured social position, they can afford to defy those sinister influences in politics which threaten with persecution and defeat those they cannot control, and to act upon independent convictions of public good with perfect fearlessness of consequences. Their active participation in politics is therefore usually hailed with general satisfaction. But when, instead of being models of fearless and honorable indepen-

dence, they become startling examples of a want of that very independence, the public disappointment is in their case greater than in others. We regret to say that Mr. Astor has so disappointed those who applauded his first appearance in public life as a sign of good promise. As a member of the State Senate he persevered in subserviency to the local Machine, against the well-known wishes of a large majority of his constituents, in maintaining the deadlock over the Senatorial election.

Mr. Astor may have considered such conduct shrewd time-serving in view of the nominations the Machine could bestow. Such a nomination he has now obtained. But he must not be surprised if when going to the polls many of the voters of his district remember that Mr. Astor by his course in the State Senate has given little hope as to what his course would be in Congress, and that such a nomination as his obedience to the Machine has procured for him—a nomination by mere close corporations representing nothing but their members—may in such a case be regarded as binding upon nobody but their members. These reflections might have touched him little, had the opposing candidate been such as to induce reluctant voters to support Mr. Astor in order to escape from some great public danger or disgrace. But they must have appeared to him more serious when he heard of the nomination by the "County Democrats" of Mr. Orlando B. Potter, whose private character is not only unobjectionable, but who by his active support of the civil-service reform movement has shown that he at least knows how to recognize the signs of the times by serving higher interests than mere party politics.

Two New Jersey editors have been sentenced to hard labor—one for ten months and the other for six months—for criminal libel. It seems that they pleaded guilty, in order to escape the expenses of a trial, never dreaming that the court would impose a severe sentence. The punishment will, however, probably prove a wholesome discipline to them, and they will be all the better editors at the close of their respective terms. Criminal libel is now really the only effective mode of redress for assaults upon private character in the press. There are no such delays in the proceeding as always arise in civil suits, and the question presented for the decision of the jury is very much simpler than in such actions. One reason why these so rarely come to anything is the wide latitude of cross-examination generally permitted by the court. The defendant's counsel is allowed, for the purpose of getting at the pecuniary value of the plaintiff's character, to go into his whole private life, drag out in court every fact in his past history which can be in the least damaging to him, and, in short, to subject him to mental torture as bad as or worse than that caused by the original libel. In criminal libel, on the other hand, the issue can hardly involve anything more than the publication and the truth of the facts; the person libelled is not a party to

the proceeding, and no question of pecuniary damages arises.

It has also the advantage of impressing the gravity of the offence upon the minds of the jury, who generally are apt to look upon civil suits for libel against editors very much as editors themselves do. There is something in the whole process of assessing the value of a man's character in court which robs a civil libel suit of its dignity, and makes the very persons who are most entitled to the protection of the courts in this matter—i. e., those who are sensitive to attacks upon their character—least willing to resort to them. Almost the same sort of feeling has grown up, in this country at least, among men of refinement, with regard to civil libel suits, that has always existed among women of refinement with regard to actions for breach of promise. A criminal libel suit, with the state intervening to protect the character of the person injured, presents none of these difficulties; and the case is one in which the state ought to intervene whenever it is possible. A community in which the press is allowed to become an engine of defamation and abuse is in a bad way. It will not do to wave the matter aside as of no consequence; nothing is more certain than that where attacks on character come to be generally regarded as trifling or amusing matters, character itself must soon be regarded with indifference.

The New York banks gained \$4,430,150 in their reserve during the last bank week, in consequence of the large disbursements of the Treasury and, to a small extent, of the receipts of foreign gold. At the close of the week there was no profit in importing gold; the receipts since August, however, now amount to \$21,152,160, or about half of those in the corresponding time a year ago. The Treasury bought \$2,000,000 of extended 5 per cents during the week, and also gave notice that any part of the remaining \$12,000,000 bonds called for redemption December 24 would be paid whenever presented, with interest to the date of presentation. The money market, naturally enough, became easier for borrowers, and there was less anxiety about the future of rates. At the Stock Exchange, United States bonds and railroad investments were for the most part strong. The National Banks were large buyers of the extended 5 per cents to substitute for extended 6 per cents, the policy of the Treasury in its redemptions being apparently to extinguish all of the latter before touching the former. The differences between the trunk-line railroads are not yet healed, but on account of the large accumulation of freights at the Western cities, each of the trunk-line roads of its own accord advanced rates late in the week, so that they are considerably above the figures recently current. By some this is construed as being the first step towards a comprehensive settlement later in the season.

Mr. Walter, proprietor of the *London Times*, has been again interviewed about city pavements, the water supply, and the elevated roads, and made thereon some startling assertions.

One was that the cost of an aqueduct from Lake Erie to this city could be defrayed by "one year's saving in New York city jobbery." As the annual revenue of the city is about \$30,000,000, and the aqueduct would probably cost \$30,000,000, Mr. Walter must know of greater leaks in the city treasury than occurred even in Tweed's day. He also denounced the new Capitol at Albany and the pavement of Philadelphia. About the effect of General Garfield's death he declined to commit himself on the point whether it would "not eventually result to the benefit of the Union"; but he went so far as to say that it (the death) had "led to an examination of the Constitution and the laws, and had pointed a warning lesson regarding the civil-service system now in vogue." Of the Irish he spoke with "compressed lips" as "a fractious and turbulent people," but made a mistake in his illustration by alleging that they got up the Maryland and Pennsylvania riots. He would evidently, if a conqueror, rule them with a rod of iron. It is right to add that the *London Truth and World*, in very amusing articles, ridicule the American desire to know what Mr. Walter thinks, from which it is inferrible that his "views" are not so much in demand in England as here.

A statement is made on behalf of Mr. Tyner with regard to his connection with the Star-route cases which vindicates him as having the right to "claim" to have been the first person to call the attention of the Department to the irregularities, by means of the suppressed report made in 1879, after his investigation of the subject on the Pacific coast. Judge Key, who was at the time Postmaster-General, has been interviewed with regard to the matter, and in the course of his remarks makes the singular statement that on the report being presented to him he told Mr. Tyner that if it were published then there would be a "row," and that "Mr. Brady would feel that his territory had been invaded." He therefore advised Mr. Tyner to have a conference with Mr. Brady, whom he believed to be honest and capable. It seems to be settled that Mr. Tyner is to leave the office, notwithstanding his "claim," and it is said to be untrue that General Grant interceded for him. This may show that the importance of "carrying Indiana," which was urged as a reason for Mr. Tyner's appointment, is not so great as it used to be, or else that Mr. Tyner is regarded as less likely to render efficient service in carrying it than formerly.

The *Western Christian Advocate* is very severe on us for not knowing that the Methodists have had "missions, religious societies, churches, and converts by the hundreds in Italy, and that a large number of these societies and churches are ministered, too, by ordained clergymen, converts from the Roman Catholic Church." It communicates this information, in a bitter manner, to what it calls sneeringly "the religious editor" of the *Nation*. We are very glad to find that we were mistaken in thinking there were few or no Italian Methodists; but we warn the *Advocate* that this will not prevent our keeping a sharp eye on him when he comes to "offer

inducements" for "renewals," "clubs," and new subscribers, about Christmas-time. Should these "inducements" take the form of spiritual indulgences, he may be sure that our ignorance about Methodism in Italy will not seal our lips.

Mr. A. M. Sullivan, one of the most rational of the Land Leaguers, has, in an interview in Dublin with the correspondent of the *Herald*, spoken of the great inconvenience experienced by the agitators in Ireland, or "the men in the gap," as they are poetically called, from having lines of policy imposed on them by the Irish here, who send most of the money, and who, being simple spectators of the fray, like to see things made lively. A Leaguer in New York is naturally more eager for rebellion than the Leaguer in Dublin, because he can have his fun for a quarter of a dollar without even neglecting his business; while his unfortunate confederate at home—if he takes his advice—will have to be out nearly night and day, shooting, howling, and calling names. There is no sounder rule in politics than that which forbids any honest man to advocate hazardous or violent courses in the risk and responsibility of which he does not mean to share. Not only, to quote Jeanette and Jeannot, should "those who make the quarrels be the only men to fight," but every man who makes a quarrel should be compelled to share in the fighting. If the New York Leaguers want fighting and robbery done in Ireland, they should themselves go over and take a hand in them. That is the place to make the British lion yelp. We notice, by the way, that they have issued a proclamation mentioning among other things that "the supreme moment for Ireland" has come. This is not strictly accurate. The "supreme moment for Ireland" has been arriving many times a year for many years, whereas the language of the League gives the impression that it is a new thing.

Professor Goldwin Smith has been carrying on, in the *Nineteenth Century*, a controversy with Mr. Wolff on the Jewish question, in which he makes the strongest statement of the case against the Jews which has yet appeared. He denies that the hostility to them either is now or has ever been mainly religious in its origin. He says it is hostility to a race or tribal organization, carrying on obnoxious trades, the chief being usurious lending, and he finds a solution of the "Jewish question" in the abandonment of the tribal organization by the Jews—that is, the abandonment of the prohibition against marriage with Christians—and their surrender of the Old Testament as a sacred book. Indeed, he insists upon this latter step as a very important one for the Christian Church also, which he declares cannot any longer safely promulgate what he considers the immoralities of Hebrew history. It will, however, probably be a good while before the Jews will seek escape from the discomforts of their present position by any such methods as these. It may be their tribal organization and not their religion which exposes them to Christian

hatred; but to them the tribal organization and the religion are and must be inseparable. They could hardly give up the one without making profound modifications in the other. Professor Smith also complains bitterly of their refusal in every country to take to agriculture, and doubts much whether, even if their projected restoration to Palestine is carried out, they will take to it there. Indeed, he says they will be most likely to cultivate the soil through fellahs whom they will "boss." But on this point it is to be observed that no men of any race take to farming with their own hands whose wits are of a kind to promise them a good living in the towns. Even the French, whose capacity for hard labor on the soil is almost unequalled, show as strong a desire to escape from agriculture to the stock exchange and counting-room as the Jews do. The strength of this tendency among Americans is well known.

Affairs in Peru have come to another crisis, if another crisis be possible. The Calderon Government has been overthrown by Admiral Lynch of the Chilean Navy, ostensibly because it had been issuing too much paper money, or had been issuing it fraudulently, but in reality, probably, because the issue of paper money was the only function of a government it was able to perform. It was set up by the Chileans in order to provide some organization capable of making a treaty and preserving order. But as it has never been able to exercise any authority outside Lima, it is plain that no treaty it could make would be worth anything. All the power it ever possessed it derived from the presence of Chilean troops. Admiral Lynch has accordingly deposed it by simply saying that hereafter in territory occupied by the Chilean troops all authority will be exercised by officers appointed at his headquarters. As the paper money had proved a great affliction to the business community, the revolution apparently causes no great regret. Outside the Chilean lines it will make no change either for the better or the worse. There anarchy has reigned since the close of the war, and will continue to reign. It will probably diminish only as the temptations to robbery and murder diminish. The Chileans only hold two or three large cities. The rest of the country is held by, or rather exposed to, two or three chiefs, Montero, Pirola, and Solar, each of whom has a small force about him and cannot be caught by the Chileans. The whole situation is deplorable, and shows the danger of pushing a semi-civilized Government too hard. In most countries in the stage of progress which Peru has reached, the Government, whatever it be, is almost the only social bond, and if it is overthrown, there results something like Hobbes's state of nature.

The part now played in the trouble by our Minister, General Hurlbut, probably alone makes it at all interesting to most Americans, and we confess it is to us decidedly puzzling. He has written a very authoritative letter to Admiral Lynch in the character of a mediator, giving his own opinion and that of his Government as to what the Chileans should

do. It is, in many places, a startling departure from the views which our Government promulgated during and at the close of our war as to the proper limits of outside meddling either between two belligerents or between victor and vanquished. But in addition to this it lays down rules of international law which are so novel that they ought to be either argumentatively and formally fathered or formally repudiated by the State Department. He strongly protests against any annexation of Peruvian territory, although he admits the Chilean right to a war indemnity, but says that, as a "principle of public right," "this should be either agreed on by the parties, or determined by disinterested arbitration." We believe this is the first time any such limitation on the rights of a conqueror has been produced by any diplomatist. It was not thought of either by us in the Mexican war, or by the Germans in the French war, or in the Austrian war. General Hurlbut declares it is "contrary to the rules which should prevail among civilized nations to proceed at once, and as a *sine quâ non* condition, to incorporate into Chilean jurisdiction territory which is undoubtedly Peruvian, without having previously proved the incapacity or unwillingness of Peru to meet the indemnity in some other form." It may be contrary to the rules which "should prevail" among civilized nations, but it is certainly not contrary to the rules which do prevail at present; and consequently it ought not to call down on the Chileans "the most decided disapprobation on the part of the United States," as General Hurlbut says it will.

The meeting of the three Emperors at Dantzic is now generally supposed—and the supposition is supported by the language of the Russian explanatory circular—to have been prompted by the Czar's fear that Bismarck's designs were not as regards him altogether pacific. In fact, the latter was suspected of being dissatisfied with the German frontier on the Russian side, and of having concocted a scheme for taking Poland away bodily from both Austria and Russia, and giving it to Saxony, and compensating Austria out of the Balkan principalities. It was, it is believed, with the view of satisfying himself that nothing so alarming as this was on foot, that the Czar sought the meeting, and he is officially reported as having come away very much satisfied, on being assured that no mischief was brewing. The desire of the three potentates to agree upon some concerted line of action against the European Socialists was probably put forward as a mere blind to cover much more serious business. But the meeting has not dissipated the belief that Bismarck means to make one more great territorial change before he quits the scene, in which the descent of Austria towards the Ægean will form a prominent feature. This determination to push her down into that region is of long standing; it is, in fact, as old as 1866. The annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina was the first step in it, and the next will probably give her the suzerainty of Serbia, of Bulgaria, and perhaps Eastern Rumelia, with Salonica as the terminus of her great southeastern trunk line of railway.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

DOMESTIC.

THURSDAY, the 20th, being the anniversary of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis, was appropriately celebrated at Yorktown. President Arthur opened the ceremonies with a graceful address. He was followed by M. Max Outrey, the French Minister, and the Marquis de Rochambeau, who returned thanks for the courtesies the French delegation had received in this country. Baron Steuben responded for the German guests. The Centennial Ode, written by Paul Hayne, of South Carolina, was then sung by a chorus, after which Robert C. Winthrop, of Boston, delivered the oration of the day. On Friday there was a grand review of the regular and volunteer soldiery assembled at Yorktown. At the close of the day, in accordance with President Arthur's proclamation, the English flag was saluted. There was a great crowd and a large number of distinguished persons present. The accommodations for visitors are reported to have been wretched. After leaving Yorktown the French guests visited Annapolis and Richmond and various other points of interest.

On Monday President Arthur sent to the Senate the nomination of ex-Governor Edwin D. Morgan, of New York, for Secretary of the Treasury. As soon as the Senate went into executive session the nomination was at once confirmed. It is said that, without doubt, ex-Senator Howe, of Wisconsin, will succeed Mr. MacVeagh in the Attorney-Generalship.

Mr. Morgan having positively and definitely declined the Secretaryship of the Treasury, it is rumored that United States Treasurer Gilfillan is likely to be nominated for the office by President Arthur.

President Arthur has sent to the Senate, in answer to the resolution adopted on the 14th of October enquiring what steps the Government has taken to protect the rights of the United States in the Panama Canal, the report of the Secretary of State. Secretary Blaine says that, having learned since the adjournment of Congress of the rejection by Colombia of the protocol negotiated by the representatives of the United States and that Republic, and having been informed that the Government of Colombia by its public acts was avowing its desire to terminate the treaty of 1846 and appeal to the Powers of Europe for a joint guarantee of the neutrality of the Isthmus, the Department of State addressed a letter of instruction to each of the United States Ministers in Europe. The letter is of considerable length, and sets forth the political rights of the United States in the matter of the Panama Canal. It reiterates, in substance, the so-called Monroe Doctrine, and calls the attention of Lord Granville to the thirty-fifth article of the treaty of 1846, in which the United States guaranteed "positively and efficaciously" the perfect neutrality of the Isthmus. Mr. Blaine goes on to say that, "in the judgment of the President, this guarantee given by the United States of America does not require reinforcement, or accession, or assent from any other Power." The letter is dated the 24th of June, 1881.

A resolution was adopted in the Senate on the 25th inst., authorizing the Library Committee to receive and carefully preserve the papers of the Count de Rochambeau, to await the action of Congress on the proposition to sell the same to the United States Government. The papers fill a very large trunk and include many letters of George Washington. The committee had been appointed in May to examine the disbursements and contingent-expenses account of the Treasury Department, and as the result of their investigation they state that the office of Custodian of the Treasury Department is illegal, and that there have been extravagance, waste, and unlawful purchases in the department. In a letter to the Senate accompanying the report, Secretary Windom says that all the changes necessary to a complete and thorough correction of

these irregularities and abuses have been adopted.

In the Senate on Friday Mr. Sherman offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for the report of the Melroe committee, it having been intimated in the newspapers that the report had been suppressed owing to the fact that there was something in it which was injurious to Mr. Sherman. The resolution was adopted, and on Monday the report was laid before the Senate.

The sub-committee of the Senate Judiciary Committee have been investigating the subject of a bankrupt law, and in order to obtain information fifty thousand circulars of enquiry have been distributed throughout the country. It is said that nine-tenths of the opinions received are in favor of the passage of a bankruptcy law. The United States, as well as the State, judges unanimously approve the passage of some law on the subject.

From the report of the First Assistant Postmaster-General for the last fiscal year, it appears that the increase in the number of post-offices during the year was 1,500. The total number of post-offices in the United States on the 30th of June last was 44,512.

Large reductions have been made in the service on the Star and Steamboat routes, and it is thought at the Post-Office Department that further material reductions would result in harm to necessary service. The reductions already made have resulted in a saving to the Government of \$525,000 per quarter.

Assistant Postmaster-General Tyner, whose resignation President Arthur has demanded on account of his having failed to expose the Star-route frauds which he is said to have discovered in 1879, has caused a very lame defence to be published. It is stated, however, that nothing that Mr. Tyner or his friends can do will save him, and that Mr. Frank Hatton will be nominated for Mr. Tyner's position at an early moment.

General Francis A. Walker, the Superintendent of the United States Census and one of the most efficient bureau officers of the Government, has resigned his position to take the presidency of the Institute of Technology in Boston.

Mrs. Garfield has written to Colonel Rockwell requesting him to announce in some public manner her purpose to cause to be published an account of the life and an appropriate collection of the literary remains of General Garfield, "after that careful consideration and preparation so manifestly necessary."

Mr. Cyrus W. Field reports that the total amount subscribed towards the fund for Mrs. Garfield and her children is \$361,791 72, \$361,770 75 of which has been invested in United States four per cent. registered bonds.

The Executive Committee of the National Garfield Memorial Hospital have issued an address to the pastors of churches throughout the United States, suggesting that Saturday and Sunday, November 5 and 6, "be set apart for discourses and collections in all their places of worship throughout the land" in aid of the hospital fund. Contributions should be forwarded to the Hon. James Gilfillan, Treasurer of the United States.

Justice Cox has granted the motion of Mr. Scoville, Guiteau's counsel, for an allowance to defray the expenses of bringing the defendant's witnesses to Washington.

On Friday the Grand Jury at Washington found an indictment against Captain H. W. Howgate, charging him with embezzling upwards of \$90,000 from the Government.

The Navy Department has received communications from the Arctic relief ships *Rodgers* and *Alliance*. They report that no trace of the *Jeannette* has been found.

A meeting of the French and American Claims Commission was held at Washington on Monday. M. Grimaud de Caux, who has been acting as provisional agent for the French

Republic, has been appointed permanent agent by the French Government.

Advance copies of the eleventh number of the *Consular Reporter* upon the commerce, manufactures, etc., of foreign countries have been furnished to the press. Considerable space is devoted to the subject of the restrictions imposed by France, Germany, Belgium, and Switzerland upon the importation into those countries of pork, lard, and canned beef, showing that the measures taken by the Governments of the countries named have created such a panic among the consumers that the sale of American meat has been greatly injured, and in some cases virtually destroyed.

Mr. Carlton, the chairman of the Port Huron Relief Committee, has published an address thanking the "charitable public of the United States and Canada" for their contributions, and requesting that no more contributions in kind, but only money, be sent to the Relief Committee.

The repudiationists in the Minnesota Legislature have adopted a policy of obstruction in the contest over the bill providing for the payment of the State bonds.

Mr. Windom was nominated by acclamation at the Republican Senatorial caucus on Thursday, and in the separate balloting by the two Houses on the 25th inst., received all but four of the Republican votes in the Legislature, and of course a large majority. His return to the U. S. Senate is therefore assured.

The Constitutional Amendment providing that all the judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts shall be nominated by the Governor and confirmed by both houses of the General Assembly has been ratified by the people of Connecticut. The judges have hitherto been nominated by party caucuses and elected by the Legislature.

Mr. John H. Lewis, the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia on the Readjuster ticket, is reported to have said that the Readjuster party in Virginia is certain of victory and a large majority in the coming election.

On Thursday the Mississippi River broke through the Sny Levee south of Quincy, Ill., and flooded hundreds of acres, destroying many fields of fine winter wheat and much live stock, and forcing the farmers in some instances to flee for their lives.

There has been an alarming prospect of scarcity of water in New York city during the week, and on Saturday Mayor Grace issued a letter to the people of this city calling their attention to the gravity of the situation, and requesting their co-operation in stopping the "lavish or wasteful use of water." The danger has been somewhat abated by the slight rainfall on Monday and Tuesday.

The new Inman steamer *City of Rome*, which is the largest steamer afloat with the exception of the *Great Eastern*, has made her first trip from Liverpool to New York. She was rather long on the voyage, but this is said to have been principally due to the bad weather.

The Church Congress of the Protestant Episcopal Church began its seventh annual session in Providence on Tuesday. There was a large gathering of clergymen and laymen. Bishop Clark of Rhode Island delivered the inaugural address. Civil-Service Reform was the topic assigned for discussion for the first evening.

Justice Booth has bound over for trial to the January term of the Superior Court Walter and James Malley, charged with the murder of Jennie Cramer.

Action has been taken by the Pennsylvania and Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Companies to put a stop to the ruinous competition which has been going on among the trunk lines over the through-business. Trusting to Mr. Vanderbilt's assertion that the railroad war was not of his own seeking, and that he has simply

followed the action of the other managers, the two above-mentioned roads have agreed to double the present passenger rates between New England and the seaboard cities which they enter, and all points west of Pittsburg. This puts an end to the cheap Western travel of which the public have had the benefit for some time.

There is an active demand at Richmond for Confederate bonds. One banking house is reported to have bought over \$1,000,000 worth of them on Wednesday last. The only hope of their redemption is thought to lie in a considerable amount of money placed to the credit of the Confederate Government in the Bank of England during the Rebellion.

FOREIGN.

The Land League has issued a manifesto advising tenants to pay no rents under any circumstances. This was followed by a proclamation issued in Dublin by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, declaring the Land League to be an illegal and criminal organization, and that all meetings to carry out or promote its designs or purposes were unlawful and criminal and would be dispersed by force. Archbishop Croke has dealt a severe blow to the Land League by publishing a letter protesting against the "no-rent" manifesto. He says that he has been a steadfast and uncompromising supporter of the public policy of the League, believing it constitutional and calculated to effect great national results, but that the absolute repudiation of rents meets with no sympathy from him. Arrests under the Coercion Act continue, and meetings are still being held in disobedience to the Lord Lieutenant's proclamation. It is reported that the headquarters of the League will be moved to Boulogne, France, as soon as it is no longer possible to carry it on in Dublin.

It is said that a great pressure is being exerted by English and Irish Catholics to obtain from the Pope a strong and clear condemnation of the Land League "no-rent" manifesto.

The Irish Land Court opened in Dublin on Thursday. Lord Justice O'Hagan said the court had decided on extremely simple rules of procedure, free from all technicalities. The fee for entering the court would be only a shilling, so that nobody could have the excuse of not having the advantage of the Land Act. There would be a similar fee on giving notices of appeals. Many tenants, he said, had already applied to have their rents fixed, but no decision could be given before the expiration of ten days. Mr. Edward F. Tilton and Lord Vernon sit with Justice O'Hagan in the Land Court. It is stated that a majority of the litigants thus far belong to northern counties.

The Right Hon. Sir John R. Mowbray, Conservative Member of Parliament for Oxford University, has written to the *London Times* confirming Professor Goldwin Smith's opinion concerning the kindly feelings of Americans for England. He says he believes that the unreasonableness of the Irish agitation and the character of its leaders are as thoroughly appreciated in America as in England.

The *London Times*, in an editorial discussing Secretary Blaine's letter in reference to the Panama Canal and the Monroe Doctrine, says that while the weighty nature of the interests of America in any interoceanic canal through the Isthmus of Panama will be readily admitted, still Mr. Blaine "pushes the point too far when he would have the world take it for granted that no Government except his own and that of Colombia has any claim to be consulted in regard to the neutrality of the work." The *Times* further says that this proposition is not supported in the letter by arguments which will make it acceptable to England.

The *London Daily News* has announced that the original sum of £500,000, given by the late George Peabody in 1862 as a fund for building lodging houses for the poor in London, now amounts to £730,000.

The steamer *Glan MacDuff*, bound from

Liverpool to Bombay, foundered off the Welsh coast on Thursday night. She carried twenty-two passengers. Between twenty and thirty lives are reported to have been lost.

Mr. J. R. Keene's colt Foxhall scored his seventh victory on the English turf on Tuesday by winning the Cambridgeshire Stakes. Thirty-two horses started.

A meeting of the French cotton industry was held at Épinal on Sunday. Senator Claude of the Department of the Vosges presided. He deprecated a reduction of the duties, which he said would give foreigners, including the Germans, an immense advantage over the French. He urged that an appeal be made to the Chambers to maintain the duties of 1880 as the minimum.

A meeting of Radicals was held in Paris on Sunday, and various charges were made against the Government in regard to Tunis. Resolutions were adopted summoning the Chamber of Deputies to institute a searching enquiry in relation to the war there.

The condition of the French troops in Africa is reported to be worse than ever. The number of the sick is increasing and the hospitals in Algeria are overfilled.

Ali Ben Amar, the chief of the insurgents, has written to the Bey of Tunis that their religion compels the Tunisians to resist the practical cession of the country to France. The Bey demands from M. Roustan the immediate recall of Mustapha Pasha, the late Tunisian Premier.

The Bey of Tunis has received a letter from the Cadi, the Mufti, and principal inhabitants of Kairwan, declaring their willingness to surrender the town, but solemnly protesting against the bombardment on account of the resistance offered by Arabs outside the walls. The Bey immediately sent the letter to M. Roustan, the French Minister. Meanwhile the resistance of the Arabs to the advancing French columns is unabated.

The ceremony of riveting the parts of Bartholdi's colossal statue of Liberty, which is to be placed on Bedloe's Island in New York harbor, took place in Paris on Monday. There was a distinguished company of French and Americans present. Mr. Morton, the American Minister, drove the first rivet, and delivered an address testifying the "gratitude of Congress for so felicitous an expression of sympathy from a sister republic." Senator Laboulaye then responded.

King Humbert of Italy is going to Vienna to visit the Emperor of Austria. The Government "organs" in Italy say that the visit will strengthen the cordial relations between the two countries, and prevent for the future any doubt concerning Italy's loyal intentions with respect to existing treaties.

The Khedive of Egypt informed the Turkish delegates before their departure for home that he would go to Constantinople as soon as the state of public affairs should permit, which would probably be next summer. It is understood that the exact date of his visit and other details will be finally settled by the Khedive in concert with England and France.

M. Novikoff, the Russian Ambassador to Turkey, has informed the Porte that Russia has placed no obstacles to an arrangement being concluded with the bondholders. It is believed that Russia would consent to reduce her claims one-half provided Turkey offered a reasonable rate of interest with substantial guarantees.

It is reported that the true explanation of the resignation of Count Valuyeff, President of the Russian Committee of Ministers, was that the committee appointed to enquire into abuses in the sale of state lands in Orenburg was appointed without his permission.

A great political trial is expected to take place at St. Petersburg in November, when forty Nihilists will be arraigned before a special court.

The Federal Council of Switzerland intend

to propose to the Federal Assembly that the Swiss Consulate at Washington be transformed into a legation.

The financial and commercial condition of Spain is reported to be more flourishing than it has been for many years.

On Monday Señor Comacho, the Spanish Minister of Finance, read his financial statement in the Cortes. He proposed a gradual reduction in the customs tariff, and said that Spain would renounce all existing commercial treaties on the promulgation of this new tariff, and would conclude new conventions on the basis of the proposed reduction. He added that at the same time Spain reserved to herself the right of imposing additional import duties upon foreign productions the introduction of which is calculated to injure home interests. It is intended to allow a free coasting trade between Spain and all her colonies.

The Spanish ministers have unanimously approved the financial projects of Señor Comacho.

Funeral services in memory of President Garfield, under the direction of the municipal authorities, will be held in Berlin on Sunday next. Herr Lucersen, the sculptor, is to produce a colossal bust of the late President.

The Transvaal Volksraad has finally ratified the convention with England. The motion regarding the acceptance of the convention declares that the Volksraad relies upon the promise of the British to modify the terms of the settlement if in its workings it should be found impracticable.

The boundary treaty between Chili and the Argentine Republic, which was arranged by the American Ministers to those two countries, has been approved by both the Chilean and Argentine Congresses.

The Calderon or provisional Government has ceased to exist in Peru, the Chilians having assumed full authority. It seems that the Calderon Government has been supporting itself by the issue of unlimited quantities of paper money, to the great detriment of what little trade remained in Lima. Rear-Admiral Lynch has stated that he is in possession of proofs that frauds have been committed in connection with the issue of bank notes, and has therefore issued an order prohibiting the exercise of governmental powers by other functionaries than those established by order from the Chilean headquarters. He has received from the American minister, General Turbut, a letter, in which the latter expresses disapproval of the Chilean policy. Speculation is now rife as to whether General Turbut will not have to meet, at Ayacucho, the Pierola Government, which he denounced a short time ago in a letter to Pierola's Secretary.

The Panama Canal Company has purchased the Grand Hotel in Panama. The hotel is to be used for general offices for the company and a residence for the employees. The amount paid for the building was 990,000 francs.

It is reported from Durban that preparations are being made for an advance of British troops, and that it is evident that they are intending to make a serious demonstration in order to compel the signature of the convention by the Boers. It is also reported that the Boers are massing near the frontier.

The city of Herat has been captured by Abdul Kudas Khan, a General of the Ameer of Afghanistan. The Ameer's son has been appointed Governor of Candahar.

The Marquis of Lorne delivered a speech at the banquet given him by the Manitoba Club of Winnipeg on his return from his journey to the northwest. In the course of his speech Lord Lorne expressed the deepest sympathy with the United States in the death of the President, and stated that Canada was not desirous of annexation.

TUESDAY, October 25, 1881.

THE BRITISH FLAG AT YORKTOWN.

No incident of the celebration at Yorktown could well have been more appropriate and graceful than the President's order to the army and navy to salute the British flag at the close of the services, "in recognition of the friendly relations so long and so happily subsisting between Great Britain and the United States, in the trust and confidence of peace and goodwill between the two countries for all the centuries to come, and especially as a mark of the profound respect entertained by the American people for the illustrious sovereign and gracious lady who sits upon the British throne." There is one great drawback in the celebration of most military successes, even the greatest and most fruitful, in the fact that they commemorate overthrow and humiliation as well as victory and rejoicing. This makes thoughtful and hopeful men, who look to the disappearance of war as the next great step in the march of the race, more and more unwilling to make anniversaries of great victories days of unalloyed rejoicing. We are fast, thank Heaven, passing beyond the stage of morality in which we can exult in other people's sorrow, even if it be the sorrow of enemies.

This consideration would have more or less affected a great many in reference to the Yorktown celebration, even if the England of to-day were really the same England as that which one hundred years ago struggled so hard to subjugate the colonies. Many would have been glad, even if a king as obstinate and ignorant as George III. were still on the throne, and British merchants were still as unenlightened as to the true interests of trade and as indifferent to those of their competitors as the merchants of Bristol who applauded the royal fanaticism, to find some way of keeping the celebration of our greatest national triumph from being marred or stained by any one's chagrin, or humiliation, or resentment. Even to such an England they would not have grudged the salute which the President has just ordered.

Happily, however, there is no need in this matter of any strain on our delicacy or magnanimity. Much has been said about the changes which have come over France since Rochambeau and Lafayette and Noailles and the rest sheathed their swords and went home. But in truth the changes which have come over England, though less sudden and violent, are hardly less marked. The Government which the King and his friends were trying to set up during our Revolutionary war, and against which the Liberals of that day were contending, would have been, in its full efflorescence, not much more respectable than that of Louis XVI. The principles which Burke and Fox and a long list of other worthies defended in the House of Commons, were substantially those for which Washington was contending in the field. They triumphed completely in this country at Yorktown. They did not triumph completely in England till half a century later. But triumph they did, and although weighted in a score of ways by evil relics and traditions, it is they which to-day rule England no less than the United States. So that in point of fact there is no liberal Englishman who,

if his *amour-propre* could be saved, and some way could be shown him of rejoicing in the American victory at Yorktown without seeming to rejoice in the lowering of his own flag, but would do so heartily. His pride in his flag, even if it once covered the statesmanship of George III. and Lord North, all can understand. It has not waved over many fields, after all, within the last six hundred years in which a brave man of any country would not wish to have been, or sheltered many causes of which any lover of his kind need feel ashamed. Take it for all in all, the world has much reason to be thankful that it has for so many ages been borne by such strong arms, and loved by such stout hearts. So that even if recent events had not brought the two peoples closer together than they have been for over one hundred and twenty years, a salute for the flag under which Washington, Jefferson, and Hamilton and Adams were born would not have come amiss at Yorktown. It has, however, happily been rendered easier and more graceful than even ten years ago any one could have anticipated, by the expressions of sympathy on the part of the English people called forth by President Garfield's illness, and by the exceedingly touching way in which the Queen associated herself with it. That the cause for this sympathy should have come so close on the Yorktown anniversary seemed at the time very unfortunate; but it has happily been the means of making it possible for England to participate in our rejoicing, and of furnishing the President with a conspicuous occasion for marking the national appreciation of the recent manifestations of English condolence. He has availed himself of it most felicitously, and in terms of which it would be difficult to increase the fitness.

GUTEAU'S CASE.

WHETHER Guiteau is responsible for the assassination of the President or not, it is obviously of great interest to the community that the question should be thoroughly sifted—not only for the sake of the proper administration of justice, but to determine the status in the community of the class to which Guiteau belongs. There is probably little doubt in most people's minds that Guiteau will be found guilty; but it would be a pity if he were found guilty as a sort of foregone conclusion, without a full and exhaustive presentation of his grounds of defence. The case on both sides ought to be laid before the jury by the ablest counsel in the country; neither Mr. Corkhill nor Mr. Scoville has sufficiently high professional standing to attempt the task by himself.

The "statement" which Guiteau, on his arraignment, was prevented by the court from making has now been published, but, as might have been expected, little or no light is thrown by it upon the question of his responsibility. It is designed to produce the impression that he shot the President in the belief that he was under a Divine command to do so. The fact that the statement is blasphemous, or what would be blasphemous if it came from a sane man, is entirely beside the point. It must be remembered that the absence of motive will probably be the main re-

liance of Guiteau. He had nothing to gain, his counsel will argue, by the President's death. He was a disappointed office-seeker, no doubt, but then it was not the President any more than a dozen other men who had prevented his getting office. If, as he says in his "autobiography," he was at the time of the shooting actually pressing his claims for a foreign consulship, the crime was still more irrational in the ordinary sense of the word. As a sane man he cannot have imagined that bringing in the Stalwarts by such means would have bettered his position in any way. On the other hand, the absence of motive is not in any sense conclusive. If a man walking up Broadway fires a shot into an omnibus and kills one of the passengers, it may raise a presumption that he is out of his head, but unless something more than mere absence of motive can be shown, he has to be hanged for it.

The case is one in which "expert" testimony will be probably of the least possible value. The testimony of medical experts on the subject of insanity has fallen of late years into great disrepute in courts of justice, partly because it is highly paid, and can therefore generally be produced in any quantity on either side which has money at command, and partly from the fact which no one who is at all familiar with medical enquiries into insanity can have failed to notice—though, curiously enough, it has attracted little attention from the courts—that the medical and the legal view of insanity are not only different, but are radically opposed to each other. In any criminal case the only thing the law cares to find out is whether the accused is responsible for the act charged against him. If he is not, punishment would be unjust to him, and could have no deterrent effect upon others similarly situated. In order to determine the question of responsibility there are three common tests applied, which are very simple, and usually easy of application: First, did he know the nature and quality of his act; second, has he the capacity to distinguish right from wrong; and third, did he act under a delusion as to some matter of fact which, supposing it to be no delusion, would have justified the act?

Now these are not the tests necessarily applied by physicians at all. Their enquiries are directed to the investigation of the condition of a man's mind, not in reference to responsibility for a particular act, but with reference to his mental state as compared with what they regard as a healthy normal condition. Any departure from this is a symptom of mental disease. This difference would be of less consequence if it were in some way brought clearly into view in court. If medical experts were asked, for instance, to testify under oath whether on a given state of facts they were of opinion that the accused was responsible for the act he is charged with, they could answer intelligently. But, for the technical reason that to do so would be to let witnesses invade the province of the jury, this, under our system of law, is not permitted, and expert witnesses are generally asked whether, on a given state of facts, the man was "sane" or "insane." Now it admits of very simple demonstration that the answer to this

question may be wholly irrelevant. It not infrequently happens that persons actually confined in asylums are brought into court to testify to matters within their knowledge. They are of course "insane," and yet at the same time they may be good witnesses, and would be responsible for perjury if they should commit it. In the same way a perfectly valid will may be made in an asylum, for the capacity of the testator, like the responsibility of the criminal, is dependent solely upon the amount of intelligence he possesses with regard to the particular transaction involved—in one case the disposition of his property, in the other the crime.

But in Guiteau's case there will probably be little necessity for medical expert testimony on either side, nor would the jury be likely to be affected by it one way or the other. If several members of his family have been, as is stated, insane, this fact, once proved, would do more to establish a doubt in the minds of an ordinary jury than all the testimony of all the experts in the country with regard to hereditary insanity. The question as to his responsibility must in all probability be determined by the application of the ordinary legal tests to which we have referred—by a consideration of the man's appearance, demeanor, conversation, past history, and his own explanation of his conduct. What is to be chiefly feared with regard to it is that the case will not be tried thoroughly well on both sides, and that confusion may be introduced into it by the weakness of court and counsel. The refusal of the court to allow Guiteau to produce his "statement" when called upon to plead does not seem a very auspicious opening of the case, and we may say the same thing of the singular decision of the judge that the question of jurisdiction must be argued in advance of the trial. The court itself cannot be strengthened, but the trial of the case can be secured against degenerating into confusion, and the verdict from leaving a feeling of uncertainty behind it, by the presence of efficient counsel on both sides.

THE SUPPRESSION OF THE LAND LEAGUE.

THE very desperate step taken by the Irish Land League in advising the tenants not to pay rent has been met by the Government with a proclamation suppressing the organization as illegal. We believe it is the anti-rent move which has furnished the Government with legal as well as moral justification for the proclamation. As long as the League confined itself to agitation, even though violent agitation, for a change in the land laws, and supported its arguments by denunciations of the Government and the landlords, it stood on ground which, though it might not be in point of law absolutely impregnable, was so strong that any Liberal Ministry would probably have shrunk from meddling with it. But the advice to the farmers to refuse all payment of rent, accompanied with a promise of pecuniary assistance in case of eviction in consequence of such refusal, was advice to violate lawful contracts, backed up by a promise of impunity in case it was taken. Any association which undertakes work of this kind is

doubtless illegal, and suppressible by proclamation. Rent is in the eye of the English law a debt like any other, fully as binding as a bill at a grocer's. If a society were started to induce persons to enter into a combination to pay no grocer's bills already due, because some grocers sanded their sugar, it would, if not ridiculous, be a sufficiently near approach to a society for the promotion of swindling to make it distinctly criminal. The League has in fact been hoist by its own petard, or, as O'Donovan Rossa would say, been slain by an arrow feathered from its own breast.

But illegal though it be, it is very doubtful whether the Government would have ventured to suppress it, even for the combination against rent, if no redress had been provided for the acknowledged grievances of the Irish tenant. If, for instance, a strike against rent had been organized close on the defeat by the Lords of Mr. Forster's Disturbance Bill in the winter of 1879-80, it is very unlikely that the Ministry would have undertaken to arrest it. In fact, its occurrence would have furnished a sort of justification of the very extraordinary interference with the obligation of contracts for which that bill asked Parliament. Public opinion, too, the world over would have been with the tenants. Or, if the present Land Act had been loyally tried, and had been found after such trial to give no relief, the strike against it might have been excused, as the strike against tithes was fifty years ago, as a quasi-revolutionary remedy for grievances no longer tolerable, and for which legal remedy seemed hopeless. The Land League, however, has now put itself hopelessly in the wrong by refusing to try a legal remedy produced with enormous pains, and which has enjoyed the very high commendation of being denounced in unmeasured terms by the leading landlords of the kingdom.

It may be said that the League was making preparations to test the value of the Land Act when Parnell was arrested. Unfortunately he made known in advance what his tests were to be, and as candor, fairness, and truthfulness have not disappeared from the world, these tests were regarded as a piece of transparent trickery. In the first place, he denounced the Land Courts as sure to be dishonest before they were organized. Then, knowing that the phrase "a fair rent" as used all through this agitation was understood to mean such a rent as the average price of produce would permit a farmer to pay, after leaving him a reasonable profit, he concocted a new meaning for it—viz., the rent which a farmer ought to pay after providing himself with the kind of subsistence which the Land League should pronounce "comfortable." Finally, he capped the climax by repudiating the "Griffiths valuation," which for the last two years he has been preaching as the true basis for rent, and substituting a new one of his own invention, which confined the landlords' interest in the soil of Ireland to the soil in a state of nature, and made the rents amount to about half a crown an acre or \$15,000,000 per annum for the whole island instead of \$85,000,000, which is about the sum the landlords are now supposed to receive. It was these fantastic theories which he and the League were going to submit to the

Land Courts as tests of its willingness and ability to do the tenants justice under the new law. Their object was plain enough. The Court, being composed of rational and civilized men, would be sure to reject them, and then the League would denounce it as an imposture. Even those who, like ourselves, sympathize warmly with the tenants in this crisis are, however, bound to assume, in discussing Irish questions, that for Irishmen, as for the rest of the world, straightforwardness, rationality, good faith, and fair dealing, even towards enemies, are of constant obligation.

That the suppression of the League involves the failure of the strike against rent, we think there is little doubt. The mutual confidence, and the certainty of pecuniary and other support, which would be necessary to make such a combination on so great a scale successful, cannot be kept alive by any secret organization, however well conducted. It would need the aid of all kinds of publicity—meetings, newspapers, the telegraph, and the post-office. With the "halls" shut up, the leaders in jail or in flight, and the money undistributable or not subscribed, the enterprise is hopeless, even if morality be as dead among the Irish farmers as the managers of the League would fain have the world believe. That their last and greatest stroke should have been a solemn and pathetic appeal to the rascality of their countrymen, is surely as pitiful a termination to a great effort to right human wrongs as the world has ever seen.

THE AMERICAN HEIR AND THE LORD CHANCELLOR.

THE Hedges family, which, like so many other families, is said to be "scattered all over the United States," has recently learned that there is a nice little property of \$250,000,000 in England ready to be divided among all Hedges who can prove a descent from a "common ancestor" who died some century or two ago in England. He did not leave behind him \$250,000,000, but his unclaimed property has been accumulating ever since his death, and has now reached the very respectable figure we have given. It is, of course, in the Bank of England, where all unclaimed sums of this sort accumulate, but how it is invested does not appear. Invested funds, it is well known, double every few years or so, and if the Hedges meet, as they probably will, some obstacles in the way of effecting a distribution, the delay will after all only make the family richer. In 1890 the fund ought to be about \$500,000,000, and by the beginning of the next century \$1,000,000,000; and however large the family may be, the division of sums of this magnitude will make a perceptible difference not only in their private fortunes, but in the national resources themselves. The sudden transfer of \$1,000,000,000 or even \$250,000,000 from the vaults of the Bank of England to a foreign country would, a hundred years ago, have been regarded with alarm by all statesmen; and though modern political economy has taught us nowadays to regard such transfers without national terror on the one side or exultation on the other, even the economist will probably concede that the sudden enrichment of a large

number of citizens by such a transfer increases the resources of the citizens themselves, and spreads a general feeling of contentment and prosperity among them and their creditors which must reinforce the general national vitality and energy, and indirectly increase the ratio of progress made by the nation itself.

The Hedges estate is by no means the only English estate which is awaiting distribution among American heirs. There are numerous other properties of the same description which have been discovered from time to time, and fully described in the newspapers. Formerly they used to consist almost invariably of land, which had been left a century or so ago by a wealthy Englishman who died without leaving a will, but having some relative in this country. The discovery of an estate of this description generally led to a family gathering and a resolution to retain counsel and prosecute the claim. The trouble always was in these cases that when the opinion of counsel was taken it was found, to the surprise of everybody, that the provision of English law which makes land, in cases of intestacy, descend to the eldest son, had been overlooked—a very singular fact, considering that every American child learns in his cradle that primogeniture is the great blot upon England's boasted civilization—or else that the claim was barred by lapse of time. As a nation we could hardly feel much interest in an American claim to English landed estate, because there was always a risk that the successful claimants would, after all, go over to England and settle down on the property, and denationalize themselves. As a people we should gain nothing by this. Nevertheless, this consideration would have little weight with the claimants, and at one time the number and extent of these claims grew with amazing rapidity.

They have now entirely disappeared, and the fortunes at present awaiting American heirs in England, like the Hedges estate, invariably consist of personal property. This is obviously a much better form for them to have than land. There is no trouble about primogeniture nor adverse possession; but curiously enough a new obstacle in the way of an immediate distribution seems to have arisen from the unaccountable behavior of the Lord Chancellor. What the origin of his jurisdiction over property in England claimed by American heirs is, we have never seen explained; it may perhaps be one of those assumptions of authority in new cases which used in former times to be so characteristic of the Lord Chancellor's jurisdiction, but which we must say we supposed had in modern times no chance of obtaining a foothold. But whatever the true explanation may be, the movements of the American claimants seem to be always governed in a remarkable way by the proceedings of the Lord Chancellor. Sometimes he helps them, and sometimes he puts them off. They are generally waiting for a decision from him which will enable the fund to be distributed. Occasionally he makes a decision which seems to satisfy them. When this is the case it almost always turns out that there was some mistake about it which compels the postponement of the really final adjudication till a later date.

This sort of thing has now been going on for years, and not a foot of English land has been secured, nor a dollar of English money got out of the Bank vaults. With such a claim as that of the Hedges family there can hardly be any difficulty in getting the best legal advice, and it may therefore be expected that they will have the proceedings of the Lord Chancellor with regard to their fund looked into. A discussion of the origin and present extent of his jurisdiction over the vaults of the Bank of England might lead to some curious revelations. If he won't distribute the money, what does he mean to do with it? If he thinks he can use it to pay the national debt, and intends to "cover it into the Treasury" for that purpose, it is time the fact should be known in this country. If his proceedings are fair and above-board, why is it that all this wealth continually accumulates, and no distribution is ever effected? Why is it, too, that all his decisions about American claims are secret, and never get into the reports? The Bank must now have thousands of millions of unclaimed property, which his indecision and vacillation and secrecy tie up. The Bank does not want it, and the heirs are all waiting for it; the old jurist is always at work on the cases, and still we seem to be as far off from the end as ever.

THE KING'S MISSIVE.

THE historical accuracy of "The King's Missive," a poetical contribution by Mr. Whittier to the "Memorial History of Boston," is discussed in the new volume of Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society. When, at the meeting of the Society in September, a year ago, the poem was read from the proof-sheets, it "led to some discussion," not, however, preserved in the Proceedings; but at the following March meeting the Rev. Dr. George E. Ellis read a paper which, being given to the newspapers, drew out letters from Mr. Whittier and replications from Dr. Ellis. The paper read by Dr. Ellis to the Society and one of his newspaper letters, one letter from Mr. Whittier, together with some notes by the poet and his critic, are now preserved in the published volume of the Society's Proceedings.

The information upon which "The King's Missive" was composed was gathered from the pages of authentic books; as poetized by Mr. Whittier it furnishes a pleasing episode in the history of the persecution of the New England Quakers. It is to the lasting dishonor of the Puritans that in their treatment of the Quakers they violated all the laws of humanity and of Christianity. Cotton Mather, writing in 1693, says: "I will not, I cannot make myself a vindicator of all the severities with which the zeal of some eminent men hath sometimes enraged and increased, rather than reclaimed, those miserable heretics." What those "severities" were is shown in part in a declaration drawn up by some of the sufferers and presented to King Charles II. shortly after his restoration. Thirty had been whipped, the stripes amounting to six hundred and twenty; twenty-two had been banished on pain of death if they returned; twenty-five had been banished upon the penalty of being whipped, or having their ears cut, or being branded in the hand, if they returned; three had their right ears cut off by the hangman; one had been branded in the hand with the letter H; many had been imprisoned; many had been fined; and, worse than all, three had been put to death. This declaration of suf-

ferings, signed by John Rouse and John Cope-land, who had been deprived of their right ears in Boston jail, and by Samuel Shattuck and five others, who had been "banished upon pain of death," was followed up by the earnest solicitations of Edward Burroughs and other zealous Quakers of London. They did not seek for revenge, they said, "but to restrain the violence of the rulers of New England." It was not, however, until the news of the execution of William Leddra reached London that the King took action. As soon as the circumstances of that tragedy were made known to him he ordered a mandamus to be forthwith issued, the wording of which was as follows:

"CHARLES R.

"Trusty and Wellbeloved, we greet you well. Having been informed that several of our Subjects among you, called Quakers, have been and are imprisoned by you, whereof some have been executed, and others (as hath been represented unto us) are in Danger to undergo the Like; We have thought fit to signify our Pleasure in that Behalf for the future, and do require, that if there be any of those people called Quakers amongst you, now already condemned to suffer Death, or other Corporal Punishment, or that are imprisoned, or obnoxious to the like Condemnation, you are to forbear to proceed any farther, but that you forthwith send the said Persons (whether condemned or imprisoned) over to this our Kingdom of England, together with their respective Crimes or Offences laid to their Charge, to the End such Course may be taken with them here, as shall be agreeable to our Laws, and their Demerits. And for so doing, these our Letters shall be your sufficient Warrant and Discharge. Given at our Court at Whitehall, the 9th day of September 1661, in the thirteenth Year of our Reign.

"Subscribed, To our Trusty and Wellbeloved John Endicott Esq; and to all and every other the Governour or Governours of our Plantation of New-England, and of the Colonies thereunto belonging, that now are, or hereafter shall be: And to all and every the Ministers and Officers of our said Plantation and Colonies whatever, within the Continent of New-England.

"By His Majesty's Command.

"WIL. MORRIS."

The King having deputed Samuel Shattuck to bear the mandamus to New England, the Friends in London bestirred themselves, and made an agreement with Ralph Goldsmith (himself a Quaker and the master of a ship) to sail with all despatch for Boston, and convey thither the King's deputy. For this service Goldsmith was paid £350. The ship entered Boston Harbor on a Sunday in the latter part of November, 1661, after a passage of about six weeks. Joseph Besse ("Sufferings of the People called Quakers," vol. ii., p. 226) gives the following circumstantial account of the delivery of the mandamus to Governor Endicott:

"Next morning [Monday] Ralph Goldsmith, the commander, with Samuel Shattuck, the King's deputy, went on shore, and sending the boat back to the ship, they two went directly through the town to the Governor's house and knocked at the door. He sending a man to know their business, they sent him word that their message was from the King of England, and that they would deliver it to none but himself. Then they were admitted to go in, and the Governor came to them, and commanded Samuel Shattuck's hat to be taken off, and having received the deputation and the mandamus, he laid off his own hat, and, ordering Shattuck's hat to be given him again, perused the papers, and then went out to the Deputy Governor's, bidding the King's deputy and the master of the ship to follow him. Being come to the Deputy Governor, and having consulted him, he returned to the aforesaid two persons, and said: 'We shall obey His Majesty's command.' After this the master of the ship gave liberty to his passengers to come on shore, which they did, and had a religious meeting with their Friends of the town, where they returned praises to God for his mercy manifested in this wonderful deliverance."

The colonial authorities were greatly disturbed by the King's interference in their proceedings. Gov. Endicott called a special session of the Gene-

ral Court. The execution of the laws against Quakers was suspended, and the keeper of the jail in Boston was ordered "forthwith to release and discharge the Quakers" then in his custody. For various causes set forth, but "in special God's suffering many enemies and underminers to multiply complaints against us to our sovereign lord the King," a day was set apart for fasting and "solemn humiliation." Agents were despatched to England with an address from the General Court to the King, representing that the execution of the laws against Quakers had been suspended in accordance with the letter missive. It is true that some of the inhuman laws were subsequently revived, but it is also true that for a considerable time following the arrival of King Charles's mandamus the Quakers found peace in the Massachusetts colony.

We must regard Mr. Whittier's poem, in its main incidents especially—the return of the banished Quaker with the King's letter, his interview with Endicott, the "jail delivery," the Friends' meeting—as an exquisite representation of interesting historical events. Dr. Ellis, in discussing the "historical accuracy" of the poem, bases his argument largely on mistaken facts. He says: "The proceedings of the court and magistrates towards the Quakers were in no whit changed by such intimations of the King's wishes as were conveyed to them. His instructions in his letter were not complied with." Against this we offer Hutchinson (vol. ii., p. 205, 'History of Massachusetts Bay'), who says, referring to the King's order of Sept. 9, 1661: "Whatever opinion they might have of the force of orders from the crown controlling the laws of the colony, they prudently complied with this instruction." And also Neal (vol. i., p. 235, 2d ed. 'History of New England'), who says: "This [mandamus] put an effectual stop to the sufferings of the Quakers on account of their principles, the hands of the Government being tied up by this letter from putting their laws in execution for the future."

But it is where Dr. Ellis charges the Quakers with "indecent" that he makes his gravest mistake. Having set forth the law of May 22, 1661, he goes on to say:

"The effrontery and indecency of the Quakers waxed to a perfect riot under these circumstances. Women without any clothing, and smeared with black dye, marched through highways and public places 'by way of prophesying,' screeching, denouncing awful judgments, causing dread, pain, and fright to many of the delicate of their own sex. Such was the position of things here in May, 1661."

Mr. Lodge, too, in his 'Short History of the English Colonies in America,' sees the events of that period with Dr. Ellis's eyes, and so can say: "The Quakers were drunk with religious zeal, and came a few at a time, but did little in the way of conversion. They appeared naked in the streets and churches, hideous with grease and lamp-black, breaking bottles, and raising a riot and disturbance everywhere." This is all improbable. The tenor of it is untrue. The Quakers, as a class, are innocent of the grave charges brought against them by Messrs. Ellis and Lodge. The offenders within the category made out by these historians were not only few in number, but the offences were not committed until long after May, 1661—not until long after the arrival of the mandamus, and not until after the cruel laws, suspended by that mandamus, had been revived. It is well to be particular. The facts stand upon record. On the 25th of November, 1662, Deborah Wilson, "for going through Salem, without any clothes on, as a sign of spiritual nakedness in town and country," was sentenced to be whipped not exceeding thirty stripes. And on May 5, 1663, Lydia Wardwell, "for coming naked into Newbury meeting-

house," was sentenced to be severely whipped. Mr. Felt (in his 'Annals of Salem'), referring to Mrs. Wilson's case, says that "from instances of discipline, found on the first records of the Friends in Salem, they, no doubt, as a body disapproved of her conduct." In 1663 Thomas Newhouse (having previously been whipped through three towns for attending a Quaker meeting in Salem) went into a Boston meeting-house with two glass bottles, which he broke before the congregation, saying: "Thus will the Lord break you in pieces." In 1677 Margaret Brewster, clothed in sackcloth, and "with her face smeared as black as a coal," presented herself at the Old South in meeting-time, and for her misbehavior was imprisoned and whipped. The substance, then, of the sweeping charges, after a fair sifting, leaves four cases—one found in Salem, one in Newbury, and two in Boston, but not one connected with the "position of things here in May, 1661."

Through all the controversy upon "The King's Missive" Dr. Ellis exhibits something of his prejudices against the Quakers. He tried his utmost, he tells us, to deal impartially with the "harrowing subject" in an article printed in the 'Memorial History of Boston.' A single quotation from that article must here suffice to illustrate his idea of impartiality: "They [the Quakers] were all of them of low rank, of mean breeding, and illiterate." The evidence that they were not "all" illiterate is contained in the writings of Robinson, Stephenson, Leddra, Mrs. Dyer, and many others of the persecuted sect: Savage, in his 'Genealogical Dictionary,' applies the term "excellent" to one of Leddra's letters. It is known that some were sons and daughters of gentlemen, and that they were of good education and circumstances. And "all of them," probably, were of as high rank and breeding as can be claimed for their oppressors. The more the subject is studied, the greater becomes the wonder that a harmless, peaceable, and non-resisting people, such as the Quakers are known to have been, escaping from the oppression of Old England, could have met with the reception they did in New England. But history tells many strange and cruel tales, and this is one of its strangest and cruellest.

Notes.

MRS. GARFIELD makes public her intention to secure "an account of the life, and an appropriate collection of the literary remains" of the late President, "at the earliest practicable time." Colonel Rockwell intimates that the latter part of the task will not be difficult, owing to General Garfield's remarkable order in his literary affairs.—Henry Holt & Co. have now ready a 'Young Folks' History of the War for the Union,' by John D. Champlin, jr.; and an illustrated translation of Dr. Jacob von Falcke's 'Greece and Rome,' forming a "massive quarto" for the holidays.—E. & J. B. Young announce Part 2 of the Rev. J. H. Blunt's 'The Reformation of the Church of England, 1547-1662'; 'Sermons to the People,' by the Rev. H. P. Liddon; and 'The Village Pulpit,' sermon outlines, by the Rev. S. Baring-Gould.—An enlarged and even renewed edition of Prof. J. M. Hoppin's treatise on Homiletics is soon to be published by Dodd, Mead & Co.—Presley Blakiston, Philadelphia, has nearly ready 'Malaria: How Caused and How Prevented,' by Dr. Joseph F. Edwards.—Geo. W. Harlan issues this month three juvenile holiday books, with many illustrations—viz., Mrs. Brine's 'Road to Slumberland,' and 'Madge, the Violet Girl'; and 'Tutti Frutti,' child songs by Laura Ledyard and W.

T. Peters.—The prospectus of the new (64th) volume of *Harper's Monthly* indicates an increase in English contributions, and, among American names, a series of papers by Mr. John Fiske on Early American History, and a paper by Prof. B. L. Gildersleeve on the recently-discovered statue of Athena Parthenos. The publishers state that the average cost of the illustrations of each number of the magazine exceeds \$5,000.—Mr. Christern has received catalogues and photographs of the principal paintings, of the Dutch school, forming the collection of the Bierens family, which are to be sold at auction by Frederick Muller & Co., Amsterdam, Nov. 15. A large number of these have never had any other owners.—Mr. Christern also sends us the first (October) number of *Vom Fels zum Meer*, the latest magazine for family reading which has appeared in Germany. The publisher is Spemann, of Stuttgart, which is a guarantee of typographical elegance and literary excellence. The number is in fact beautifully printed and charmingly illustrated. Gottfried Kinkel, G. Nachtigal, and E. Werner are among the contributors; and in addition to the customary quota of fiction there are papers on travel, on the right of asylum, on color, on the military strength of France after ten years of reorganization, on the wonders of the stage; poetry; songs, with music; and various colored plates, including one of the heavens.—Alphonse Daudet's new romance, 'Numa Roumestan,' the appearance of which was noticed in our Summary last week, has had the unprecedented distinction of being published in a German translation a fortnight before the book was brought out in Paris. This will seem perhaps less surprising when it is known that Gambetta's career is the basis of the novel.—David Bogue, London, has in the press 'Alps and Sanctuaries of Piedmont and the Canton Ticino,' by Samuel Butler, a book to keep for its text and its pretty etchings from nature, and also a guide to little-known and little-frequented places in a delightful region.

—Houghton, Mifflin & Co. are the American publishers of the second edition of Mr. Taswell-Langmead's excellent text-book on 'English Constitutional History,' reviewed in No. 565 of the *Nation*. The author has revised it to advantage, and expanded one chapter particularly—that on the "Progress of the Constitution since the Revolution"; and to the full texts of the Magna Charta, the Petition of Right, and the Bill of Rights, he has added that of the Act of Settlement, "which completes the written Code of our Constitution."—The judicious have always regarded the index to Mr. John Bartlett's 'Familiar Quotations' as being one of the greatest excellences of that admirably thorough work, and the maker of it has quite naturally undertaken the species of concordance called 'The Shakespeare Phrase Book' now published by Little, Brown & Co. This is not a verbal concordance, and on the other hand the citations give more than a cue—they are, if not always complete, carried beyond the point of abruptness. Mr. Bartlett's principle of selection has been ideas and quotable sentences rather than words; hence, while *tuition*, for example, occurs only once in the 'Phrase Book' as in Shakspeare, *note-book* occurs but once for a different reason—the compiler's choice. So *tune* the verb has been wholly neglected in favor of *tune* the substantive. The plural of nouns is commonly found under the singular; but we note an exception in the case of *folies*, and of course in *men* and *man*. Proper names are entered whenever they have any familiar significance; and here the comparison is curious as between *Hamlet* (once) and *Cassio* or *Cæsar* or *Brutus*. At the end Mr. Bartlett has placed a select *variorum* in

the shape of comparative readings from the texts of Clark and Wright (followed in the body of the work), Dyce, Knight, Singer, Staunton, and Grant White. The value and convenience of this arrangement are self-evident. It only remains to praise the punctiliousness of the typography and the general tastefulness of the book, which is of a very handy size and will soon be found on every shelf.—Even of a 'French and English Dictionary' in its 116th thousand (by Prof. E. Roubaud—New York, Cassell) there is something to be said, for this popular work has been entirely reset, and brought up with the latest edition of the French Academy's Dictionary, to whose innovation it conforms, as in the accenting of the heretofore exceptional words in *é*ge. It is of course less inclusive than Littré, and while admitting *income-tax* omits *photogravure*. The merits of this work are clearness of print, conciseness of definition, and distinction of obsolete from current meanings—a very useful feature. Some grammatical tables supplement the customary lists of proper names. The pronunciation is given only in the English-French vocabulary.—Col. Henry B. Carrington's 'Battle-Maps and Charts of the American Revolution' (New York: A. S. Barnes & Co.) is intended for school use, and has impartial references to a great variety of text-books. It consists, in brief, of a map for each considerable battle or campaign, with a statistical statement, on the opposite page, of commanders, forces engaged, results, etc., with occasional comment on the strategy. Our chief criticism would be that the letter-press and maps are both unattractive to the eye, and we fear that the author's "Elementary Maxims" will sound obscure to the young student—e. g., "Wise statesmanship is fundamental in declaring military policy."—Prof. Ebers's 'Egypt' (Cassell) has now reached Part 20, giving in neighboring chapters views of ancient life from the monuments and of modern life among the people at Cairo. Finally, the route for Upper Egypt is taken. The social and ethnographical illustrations are of singular beauty and in the usual abundance.—'The Photographic Amateur,' by J. Traill Taylor, issued by the Scovill Manufacturing Company, will answer very well the purpose of stimulating would-be photographers, and of fairly starting them in their experiments.—A portrait, which has suddenly become memorial, of the late J. G. Holland has been photographed by the Century Co., from a life-size crayon by Wyatt Eaton. Those of Dr. Holland's admirers who have room on their walls will doubtless prefer this to the admirable woodcut in a late number of *Harper's*.—The chief features of the current Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society are extracts from Revolutionary orderly-books, with a long list of such as the Society possesses; and a noteworthy paper by ex-Governor Bullock on "The Centennial of the Massachusetts Convention," which we commend to all our legal readers, especially if they be members of legislatures.—M. Alfred Sardou's 'French Language Self-Taught' (Appletons) is on the whole a misnomer, as must be said of every work professing to enable one to converse in a foreign language. It is really Ollendorff in disguise, yet is not without some praiseworthy qualities of its own. We may instance the very well-conceived and useful twenty pages on prepositions; and the section on idioms, very complete and well done. Errors like "À quoi bon cela vous servirait-il?" (p. 379) are rare. The rules are too brief for grammatical purposes.—Mr. O. B. Potter has generously and wisely given \$2,000 to the Civil-Service Reform Association, for the purpose of spreading widely the utterances of President Garfield

on the reform, and the Association has already put forth a broadside of extracts from General Garfield's speeches and writings.

—The *Atlantic* for November contains instalments as usual of "Dr. Breen's Practice," and of "The Portrait of a Lady," both of which promise to be among their authors' best stories. Mr. James's atmosphere grows more and more thoroughly European as Mr. Howells's gets more completely American. The conversation between Dr. Mulbridge and his mother may be said to be horribly American, just as the character of the Countess Gemini is disagreeably European. It would be absurd to attempt to institute any comparison between the merits of Mr. Howells and Mr. James, for each is in his own way absolutely individual. Mr. Howells's humor, Mr. James's wit; the easy narrative style of the one, the sharp, dramatic changes of the other; the former's delicate delineation of character, the latter's wonderful fertility of plot, in which he seems to us to be excelled by no writer, American or foreign—there are no common tests to be applied to such widely different literary qualities and resources. In one thing, and in one thing only, they are alike—in a certain lowness of tone, which exhibits itself sometimes in an almost nervous shyness of all display of passion, and sometimes in quiet little scenes and dialogues, which in Mr. James's case remind us now and then of the cleverness of the French stage, and in Mr. Howells's of the representations of American life to be met with in Mr. Winslow Homer's pictures. As a haphazard illustration of this the following scene (from "Dr. Breen's Practice") is characteristic:

"She went away, feeling suddenly alone in this exclusion from the cares that had absorbed her. There was no one on the piazza, which the moonlight printed with the shadows of the posts and the fanciful jig-saw work of the arches between them. She heard a step on the sandy walk round the corner, and waited wistfully.

"It was Barlow who came in sight, as she knew at once, but she asked, 'Mr. Barlow?'

"'Yes, m,' said Barlow. 'What can I do for you?'

"'Nothing. I thought it might be Mr. Libby at first. Do you know where he is?'

"'Well, I know where he ain't,' said Barlow; and having ineffectually waited to be questioned farther, he added, 'He ain't here for one place. He's gone back to Leyden. He had to take that horse back.'

"'Oh!' she said.

"'n' I guess he's goin' to stay.'

"'To stay? Where?'

"'Well, there you've got me again. All I know is, I've got to drive that mare of his'n over to-morrow, if I can git off, and next day if I can't. Didn't you know he was goin'?' asked Barlow, willing to recompense himself for the information he had given. 'Well!' he added, sympathetically, at a little hesitation of hers.

This is flat with a genuine American flatness.

—Mr. John Fiske contributes an article on "The Theory of a Common Origin for all Languages," in which he comes to the conclusion, which may be taken to represent the orthodox view of the matter, that in speech, as in other branches of human activity and development, the progress of mankind is "from fragmentariness to solidarity." At the beginning, among savage tribes, hundreds of half-formed dialects, each intelligible to a few score of people, all constantly changing; "at the end, an organized system of mighty nations, pacific in disposition, with unlimited reciprocity of intercourse, with very few languages, rich and precise in structure and vocabulary, and understood by all men." He gives an extraordinary instance of the instability of primitive languages in the following changes which have taken place among the Tahitians in the name of five of the ten simple numerals since Captain Cook's time:

"Two was *rua*; it is now *piti*.
Four was *ha*; it is now *maha*.

Five was *rima*; it is now *pae*.
Six was *ono*; it is now *fene*.
Eight was *tauu*; it is now *tau*."

The metaphysical demand for a common origin for languages was derived of course from the ancient world, just as was the theory of descent from a common pair. There has been perhaps no more remarkable mental change brought about by the revelations of modern science than the complete dislodgement from the human mind of the idea that the order of development is from unity to variety, and the substitution for it of the conception of a development from heterogeneity to unity. An anonymous writer contributes an article on the "Romance of Modern Life," in which an attempt is made to show that there is in the nature of things no reason why, a few generations hence, the last half of the nineteenth century should not seem to our descendants to have been a period as full of poetry and romance as bygone centuries seem to us. The writer insists that the events and personages of what we now consider romantic periods did not appear so to contemporaries; and, on the other hand, that the events and personages of to-day possess all the materials of interest just as fully as they would have done had they lived and happened two or three hundred years ago. We trust it may prove so. We should be glad indeed to think of our descendants getting as much romantic pleasure from Bull Run, Gettysburg, and Appomattox; Stanton, Grant, Jefferson Davis, and Lee; the reconstruction struggle, the "carpet-baggers," and the "brigadiers"; the Tweed Ring, the panic of 1873, and the Star-route cases; the adventures of William Mahone and Jubal Early, and the duels of Riddleberger, as Scott managed to extract for us from the "History of the Crusades," the life of Richard Cœur de Lion, the tournament of Ashby de la Zouche, or the adventures of the Pretender. But we very much fear the case is hopeless. There is one great difficulty in the way of a new birth of Romance hereafter which writers on the subject would do well to consider—that Romance never had before to struggle with newspapers. The newspaper leaves behind it not only a very realistic picture of the history of the world from day to day, but it also preserves a record, which the world has never before possessed, of what the age thinks of itself. A very brief examination of any old newspaper file of the present period a hundred, or two hundred, or a thousand years hence, will convince any one that the present age, though it had on the whole a very good opinion of itself, did not regard itself as romantic. Progressive, intelligent, moral, civilized, witty, humorous, we may think we are, but not romantic. There are people of an observing turn who think that we are vulgar, frivolous, sensational, and shallow, but this is not the atmosphere of Romance. All this criticism, it must be remembered, will be preserved, and will seriously embarrass any future romantic school that may spring up.

—Mr. Hatton's second paper on "Journalistic London," in the November *Harper's*, begins with the *Times* and ends with some of the society papers—the *World*, *Truth*, etc.—the personal account of Mr. Henry Labouchere being particularly full and entertaining. The manufacturing aspect of the *Times* establishment will most surprise American readers. The portrait illustrations include Mr. Walter, Mr. Delane, Sir W. Vernon Harcourt, Mr. Yates, Mr. Labouchere, Dr. W. H. Russell, and others. The paper on "Ohio's First Capital"—Chillicothe, namely—not only tells the familiar story of Western towns missing their great expectations, but, in the case of the late Gov. William Allen, shows again what remarkable revivals there may be in the career of an American politician,

Gov. Allen entered the United States Senate in 1837, served two terms, and then retired to private life. In 1873 he appeared to the majority of Ohio voters the fittest man to be their chief magistrate. Mr. John A. Dillon advocates and explains the proposed Eads railway across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, but without furnishing probable evidence of its feasibility. His argument for a national subsidy is that the Mexican Government having in their concession to Captain Eads allowed him to discriminate in his charges in favor of any nation which might aid him, he will have it in his power, by "a rebate of thirty-five or fifty per cent. on transit dues," to "enable us to compete with England—our chief competitor—while at the same time permitting the company to make enough money to earn interest on its cost." Here an estimate of the ratio between the rebate and the interest on the Government subsidy would have been in order, after which some questions of national dignity and the national policy of protection would have remained to be considered. Mr. Thomas Hughes contributes "A Reminiscence of Arthur Stanley," which adds something to our comprehension of the late Dean of Westminster, and briefly mentions "one slight but characteristic trait of his Canterbury life—his pride that the ordinary services were continued as usual while the roof [of the cathedral] was on fire." This does not appear to have been a case of deliberate self-control in order to avert a panic, like the band's playing when the theatre is burning, and suggests some reflections on the grounds of pride in inaction under such circumstances.

—The *Century Magazine* enters upon its twenty-third volume with an enlarged page, of which the advantage for illustrations is seen in the striking portrait of George Eliot (after an etching by Rajon), which serves as a frontispiece. The accompanying text, by Mr. F. W. H. Myers, tells little that is new about the author of "Adam Bede," unless it be that she was an admirable player on the pianoforte, and that Schubert was her favorite. The most noteworthy illustrated articles are Mrs. Lizzie W. Champney's "In the Footsteps of Fortuny and Regnault," Mr. Frank D. Millet's "Costumes in the Greek Play at Harvard," and Mr. W. J. Stillman's "The So-Called Venus of Melos." Mrs. Champney's impressions of Tangier contrast singularly with Mr. Aldrich's recent humorous report of the same city, and for the rest we can only refer to the way in which the connection between the lives and artistic careers of Fortuny and Regnault is brought out in her paper. She says of Fortuny's drawing-book at nine years of age that it contains not a trace of talent, whereas at thirteen Regnault could have earned his living as a designer for the pictorial journals. Mr. Millet speaks with the highest authority as to the costuming for the "Œdipus Tyrannus," which he directed with so much devotion, and the drawings by Mr. Alfred Brennan are worthy of all praise for their fidelity to the spirit of the scenes and even to the personality of the actors. Mr. Stillman rehearses arguments familiar to readers of the *Nation* to prove the Venus of Melos the Wingless Victory for which the little temple on the western brow of the Acropolis was reared, and furnishes a great number of Venus types, and the few incomparable Victory types which survived the demolition of the shrine, together with some tracings after photographs of a model posed like the so-called Venus, and with a shield or tablet resting on her left knee. The action of the body seems to answer that of the statue, and the chief difficulty to the acceptance of Millingen's theory (advanced by him in 1835) lies in the fact that the eyes are directed above and beyond the natural margin of

the tablet. We can only allude to Salvini's "Impressions of some Shaksperian Characters," and Frederick Douglass's account of his escape from slavery, the exact mode of which was never before revealed. The poetry of the number is much above the average, as well it may be, with two such characteristic productions as Mr. Lowell's "Phoebe" and Mr. Stedman's "Christophe."

—Two of the finest engravings in the magazines just mentioned—Closson's General Prim, after Regnault, and Kruell's Dean Stanley—are now on exhibition at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, along with other American and some foreign specimens of the art of wood-cutting, embracing more than 700 entries. The catalogue of this exhibition lies before us. As the management expresses its acknowledgment to Mr. A. V. S. Anthony for his assistance, there is some excuse for printing the slipshod preface which he has furnished. The most noticeable portion is that which criticises the now fashionable mode of photographing on the block, as to which Mr. Anthony says, with some weight:

"I am not certain that this too common method of furnishing subjects to the engraver is not going to work destruction to the art in this country. These designs are often fine, decoratively, in the originals, but owing to the great reduction on the wood the forms are lost, or only vaguely defined, necessitating constant consultation with the originals. The eye is one moment looking through a powerful magnifying glass, and the next is searching over the large drawing for indistinct detail. The effect upon the ordinary eye may be imagined."

In his hurried historical summary we do not know what authority Mr. Anthony has for saying that Bewick and his pupils worked "on blackened blocks," drawing "as they progressed with the graver." The truth is to be found in the statement made on page 21 of a little "Handbook of Wood Engraving," just published in a new edition by Lee & Shepard: "Modern draughtsmen regard the block upon which they draw as a white surface; Bewick regarded it as black." This, by the way, is nearly all that can be said in favor of the Handbook, which gives an atrocious cut of the pathetic vignette of the ruined house and starving ewe, and begins its instruction in a way directly opposed to Bewick's teaching and example.

—The latest number of the *American Art Review*, that for September, is chiefly occupied with three biographical and critical articles concerning three painters whose lives and works curiously illustrate the widely diverse modes and interests of the art they practised in common. The first and best of these papers is on Trumbull, a painter who has had less than justice hitherto done to his excellent qualities, and who, in the short list of American painters of distinction, is well deserving of the high place to which Mr. Durand here assigns him. The illustrations of the article, especially Miller's engraving from the original sketch in India-ink for Trumbull's well known picture of the Battle of Bunker Hill, are of value as exhibiting the characteristic qualities of Trumbull's artistic conceptions and methods of design. They show his straightforward and intelligent representation of action, his skill in composition, and the simple, prosaic temper of his imagination. Mrs. Van Rensselaer's essay on Correggio is a little vague in thought and extravagant in phrase. Clear discrimination of an artist's merit is not indicated by speaking of his "balanced, rounded, uneccentric, and unstunted perfection." Perfection needs no epithets. And to be told that "his life just spans the time when the great wave we know as the Renaissance was at its fullest height, pausing, crested with a marvellous foam of beauty, between its slow upheaval and its

more rapid dissolution," is enough to satisfy a common reader as to the advantage of reading more. The article on Hamon, by Miss Adams, gives numerous characteristic illustrations from the works of this poetically gifted artist, whose fancy occasionally, as in his "Théâtre Guignol," reached over into the domain of the imagination, but was too often content with pretty and trivial conceits. The number, as usual, contains some specimens of the work of American etchers, and, as usual, they are specimens of work which indicates that as yet we have, among a multitude of etchers of more or less technical ability, few who have anything of special interest to communicate to the world by means of their art. The editorial gatherings in the *Art Chronicle* are, as always, full, accurate, and useful.

—We regret to learn that with the next number, which closes its second year, the publication of the *American Art Review* is to cease. But the announcement is not surprising. The venture was a bold one—to publish, in competition with the foreign art journals, a magazine of such high character and of such cost that its circulation must of necessity be confined to persons rich enough to indulge in an expensive luxury. The failure of the attempt to establish the journal on a permanent footing is not due to any lack on the part of the publishers to do their best to make it worthy of support, or of any want of energy or capacity on the part of the editor. Indeed, both publishers and editor deserve much credit for the manner in which the journal has been conducted. Mr. Koehler's wide acquaintance with the field of art, his liberal sympathies, and his unwearied industry, have been conspicuous from the first number to the last. The defect in the conception and conduct of the *Review* has been the attempt to appeal to too many classes of readers, and hence a division of interest, and a failure to enlist any class heartily in its support. The project of combining attractions for the great mass of uneducated people who like pretty pictures, with what should be of interest to the select and small class of cultivated readers and serious students of art who have a great objection to merely pretty pictures, was perhaps a natural design, but was not likely to be successful. And when to this double-headed project was added the intention to make the journal representative, in the best sense, of American art, the critic standing by could not but ask how long a supply of tolerable material would be afforded. In one branch of the technique of art America, indeed, is well at the front, and the *Art Review* is likely to be chiefly remembered for the admirable specimens it has afforded of the work of such men as Mr. Linton, Mr. Kruell, and Mr. Closson. Still in this field it could hardly compete with *Harper's* and *Scribner's* monthlies. On the critical side, the *Art Review* has been generally content to express the average sentiment and opinion concerning matters of art prevalent among the semi-educated artists and cultivators of art whom it mainly addressed. It has wanted a distinct and vigorous voice of its own. It has lacked consistent and intelligent principle. It has not done much to educate the public, and it might have died with its first year had it attempted to do so. There is a chance in America for a critical journal of art, and it is much needed. But if properly conducted it could have but a small circulation, for it would pay little attention to "American" art, as such, and that little would not be flattering to the conceit of artists or public. Mr. Stillman's *Crayon* and Mr. Sturgis's *New Path* were, each in its way, better than anything we have had since. We need now a journal as independent and as

thoughtful as these were, and more learned and larger in outlook than either of them.

—Lovers of art will welcome 'Select Works of Adolph Tidemand,' the greatest of Norway's genre painters, who died in 1876. The work is published by Christian Tönsberg, Christiania, and contains twenty-four etchings of Tidemand's most celebrated works, namely: 1. Sunday Night in a Cabin in Hardanger. 2. Christmas Custom. 3. A Catechising. 4. The Letter from America. 5. Going to the Chalet. 6. The Sec-tarians (Tidemand's most famous painting). 7. The Woman Winding Worsted. 8. The Solitary Old Couple. 9. Fishing by Torch-light. 10. A Wedding Procession Arriving at the Church. 11. A Wedding Procession in Hardanger. 12. A Funeral on the Fjord. 13. A Funeral Repast. 14. The Farewell. 15. Return of the Bear-Hunters. 16. At the Death-Bed. 17. Decorating the Bride. 18. Fight at a Country Wedding. 19. The Grandfather's Souvenirs. 20. The Fanatics. 21. The Grandparent's Visit. 22. The Resurrection of Christ. 23. A Wedding Procession through the Forest. 24. The Landing of Sinclair in Romsdalen in 1612. The series furnishes a delightful opportunity of studying the manners and customs of the peasantry of Norway. Their every-day occupations, their merry and solemn festivities, their rural interiors, their dress and faces are here depicted to the life, as in no book that we have seen; for if we compare these compositions with Björnson's fiction, faithful as it is, their scope is wider, including well nigh every phase of Norse life. The price of the collection is only 30 crowns (about \$8). From the same publisher we have received 'Norway: an Illustrated Handbook for Travellers,' edited by Mr. Tönsberg himself. It is a handsome volume of more than six hundred pages of close print, with 134 fine engravings on wood and 17 maps. So far as Norway is concerned there is no other similar work that can compete with it. Every route is given with the utmost detail, and besides this there is an introductory section of upwards of sixty pages on the climate, geology, orography, water-courses, lakes, glaciers, snow-fields, animal and vegetable kingdom, literature and art, national character, habits, constitution, courts, statistics, etc., of Norway, all prepared for the work by the most eminent specialists of the country. The handbook is in English, and therefore perfectly available for the increasing number of English and American tourists in Scandinavia. The price is only eight crowns (say \$20).

—Harper & Brothers have published a book of vocal music under the title of 'The Franklin Square Song Collection.' It contains two hundred pieces and costs forty cents, or five songs for a cent. This is certainly cheap enough, and would be considered so even in Germany, the land of cheap music. Some of the songs included in the collection are also cheap in an æsthetic sense; but this could hardly be avoided in a book which was intended to be popular. Popular most of these songs certainly are, and many of them deserve their popularity. There are ballads and songs of sentiment, such as "Auld Lang Syne," "Annie Laurie," etc.; patriotic airs of various countries; Christmas carols, hymns and school songs, although, as the editor says, nearly everything in the book is appropriate for use in the schoolroom. The editor does not lay claim to the adjective "best" or "rivaling the best" for his book, but only "worth having"; and that epithet it certainly deserves. It does not require any great genius to make such a collection where there are so many thousand songs to choose from; but the editor deserves credit for avoiding the vulgar and puerile songs that are too often allowed to

creep into such compilations from the street and the variety show, under the impression that by altering the words the song too has been refined in character. The print is clear and legible, and each song is finished on the page on which it begins, thus obviating the necessity of stopping to turn a leaf. The vacant space left over by this process is filled out with notes and paragraphs on all sorts of subjects of interest to musical folks. In households where young folks frequently meet in the evening, and, after other entertainments have lost their charm, indulge in some vocal music, half a dozen copies of the 'Franklin Square Collection' would be very much appreciated; and for such a purpose we can honestly recommend the book.

—Henry Holt & Co.'s 'Our Familiar Songs' is a similar collection of over three hundred songs of the English-speaking race only, arranged with pianoforte accompaniments and preceded by sketches of the writers and histories of the songs. The heads under which these songs have been arranged are as follows: Songs of Reminiscence, Songs of Home, Songs of Exile, Songs of the Sea, Songs of Nature, Songs of Sentiment, Songs of Hopeless and of Happy Love, Songs of Pleasantry, Convivial Songs; Political, Moral and Religious Songs. In writing the biographies more attention has been paid to the minor poets and composers than to those whose fame has made the incidents of their lives more or less familiar to everybody. In looking over some of the songs we have come across an occasional error in the accompaniment which, however, may be the printer's fault. The typographical execution is otherwise attractive. What we object to is the size of the book. It contains more than six hundred and fifty pages, and as the paper is rather thick it is so bulky that it cannot be conveniently placed on every piano. It would have been better to leave out some of the songs or else to bind the book in two volumes. Musical books should never be bulky and never bound in stiff covers. Barring this defect in the get-up of the volume, 'Our Familiar Songs' will commend itself to lovers of English music.

—A little work on 'Word-building' was left by the late Professor Haldeman nearly completed, and is issued (Lippincott) by Mr. J. Hunter. It illustrates the processes of derivation by parallel sets of English words coming from different forms (as Teutonic, Latin, Greek) of the same ultimate root, with definitions and remarks appended. Teachers will get valuable hints from it, but its method does not seem well adapted to school use. By an undesirable deviation from ordinary usage, the editor calls a borrowed word (as *canoe*) a "derivative," a derivative (as *manly*) a "compound," and a compound (as *manservant*) a "composite."

—It seems to be natural for any one who has made himself familiar with the oration of Demosthenes 'On the Crown' to feel an impulse to translate it. It is so clear, so powerful, so absorbing in the intellectual interest it excites, so stirring in its appeal to universal and readily-responding feelings, that one feels as if he could not keep it to himself. And so there is a long list of published translations, from that of Cicero, one of the earliest foreign students of Greek literature, to the present time. To this list another has recently been added by Mr. Geo. W. Biddle, a well-known member of the Philadelphia bar, in a handsome volume published by Lippincott & Co. He has followed Cicero, as most of his predecessors have not, in translating together the two great orations belonging to the same trial, so that one may read Æschines first and thus understand better the special arguments of Demosthenes and the need for so great an effort on his part. In the most important respects Mr.

Biddle has done his self-imposed task well. There are not a few inaccuracies of translation, as might be expected in such a work from a lawyer in active practice, and inconsistency in the troublesome matter of transliterating the Greek proper names; but the orations read well and reproduce in good measure the life and vigor of the originals. The value of such a book must be mainly in its bringing these masterpieces within the reach of those who are not acquainted with Greek, and for such readers its value would be greatly increased by a few judicious notes explaining things that must be unintelligible to them, by cross-references from one oration to the other, and perhaps by a brief analysis of each.

—One of Mr. Ruskin's most deep-rooted objections to modern society is that it has invented and developed the railroad. He refused some years ago to come to the United States because he could not live in a country in which there were "no castles," but if he had been forced to emigrate he probably would have found the great and increasing mileage of railroads in this country a more pestilential evil even than the absence of castles. His objections to railroads are of course entirely æsthetic, and it must be confessed that a line of iron track is seldom an attractive object in the landscape, and if the picturesque were the only thing to be considered in locomotion, there can be little question that many ways of getting from place to place could be found which would be far preferable to that at present in use. But something can be done to make even railroads attractive to the eye, or at least to mitigate their unattractiveness; and everybody but the hopeless pessimist will be glad to learn that on one of the roads leading out of Boston the station agents are now allowed an annual sum for the purchase of flower seeds, plants, and shrubs, and that the company offers prizes to the station agents who make their stations most attractive. This will have its effect not merely upon the station "grounds," but probably upon the walk and conversation of the station agent himself. The influence of flowers in softening manners is well known, and there is perhaps no place in the world where manners could be softened with more advantage than at railroad stations.

—The Vienna Burg Theatre, which has no rival in Germany and only one in France, lost its director last winter by the death of the famous dramaturgist Dingelstedt. The position thus left vacant has not yet been filled and there was no urgent need of filling it at once, as Dingelstedt had left behind him a partial sketch of the *rapertoire* for a whole year. Various names have been mentioned in connection with the place, but of late it has become tolerably certain that Adolf Wilbrandt, the novelist and playwright, would be elected. It was, however, by many regarded as a suspicious omen that Wilbrandt's latest drama "Johannes Erdmann," which was brought out a few weeks ago at the Burg Theatre, had a bare *succès d'estime*. L. Speidel, in the *Neue Freie Presse*, reassures these timid folks, and points out that the success or failure of a single play has nothing to do with the decision of the question whether its author is a proper person for the post of director. Wilbrandt has all the qualities to be desired of such an official: a famous name, a connection with literature and artists, and a most intimate acquaintance with the life, requirements, and mechanism of the stage. The appointment of Wilbrandt would not only be an advantage to the Burg Theatre, but also to the poet himself. Speidel thinks that the failure of his last work is due to his temporary poetic exhaustion, and that if his mind were distracted and rested for a year

by attention to the practical details of stage management, his poetic gifts would recover their former freshness.

A FRENCH VIEW OF OUR SIGNAL SERVICE.

L'Astronomie pratique et les observatoires en Europe et en Amérique, depuis le milieu du XVII. siècle jusqu'à nos jours. Par C. André et A. Angot. Quatrième partie. Observatoires de l'Amérique du Sud et les établissements météorologiques des États-Unis. Paris: Gauthier-Villars. 1881. 16mo.

ALTHOUGH this is nominally Part iv. of the interesting series prepared by MM. André, Rayet, and Angot, it is really the fifth volume which has appeared, the others being: Part i., Observatories of England (1874); Part ii., Observatories of Scotland, Ireland, and the English Colonies (1874); Part iii., Observatories of the United States (1877); Part v., Observatories of Italy (1878). It is, moreover, that one which is most generally interesting to Americans, since seventy-eight of its one hundred and twenty-six pages are taken up with a description of the meteorological services established in the United States, and especially with the best account of the Government Signal Service, or Weather Bureau, which has yet appeared. This account is particularly valuable, as it has been written by M. Angot, the Secretary of the French Meteorological Society, who has familiarized himself with the whole routine of our Weather Bureau from personal inspection during two visits to the United States. He has given just such a sketch of its origin and its activity as was needed to connect together the isolated facts of the annual reports of the Chief Signal Officer; and although his is usually the most flattering of verdicts, it is important that the points which he finds not entirely admirable should be attentively considered.

The history of the progress of meteorology in the United States begins with the establishment of the Smithsonian Institution. Prof. Henry, from the outset of his career as director of that establishment, turned his attention to the formation of a corps of volunteer observers of meteorological data; and so successful was he that some three hundred to four hundred persons were engaged in this service without cost to the Institution. This continued until the Government Weather Bureau was well under way, when Prof. Henry caused these reports to be made to the Signal Office, in accordance with his often-expressed and wise policy not to attempt any scientific work which could be equally well done elsewhere. Besides collecting immense quantities of data, Prof. Henry provided for the discussion of the results from time to time by men of ability in this direction. Some twenty or thirty special memoirs have thus appeared, among which may be cited Prof. Coffin's 'Winds of the Northern Hemisphere'; 'Magnetic and Meteorological Observations in the Arctic Seas,' by Dr. Kane; 'Smithsonian Rain-Tables,' by Dr. Schott; and 'Meteorological Tables' (several editions), by Prof. Guyot. Thus the Smithsonian Institution has not only been an assiduous collector of meteorological data, but it has done a more important work in providing for their exhaustive discussion by competent hands. It is in this latter way that the greatest services have been rendered.

The early history of American meteorology is not fully treated in the volume before us, and it appears that more should have been said of the early work of Espy, Loomis, and others. The work of Lieut. Maury, however, at the Naval Observatory is mentioned with the high praise it deserves, although no details are given in re-

gard to it. The organization of the Weather Bureau is described at great length, and in a most interesting manner. The *arrière pensée* of the author is certainly apparent, as he clearly desires to force his own Government to understand what practical steps have been taken here, in order that they may be imitated at home. At the end of our civil war it was decided not to disband our Signal Corps, which had rendered such useful service in the field. It was organized with a chief (the late General Myer), and consisted of enlisted men, of its chief, and of officers temporarily detailed from the line of the army, young lieutenants of artillery, etc. The services of Prof. Cleveland Abbe, the director of the Cincinnati Observatory, were also secured as scientific adviser. Prof. Abbe, following out suggestions made by Prof. Henry and others, had organized a bureau of predictions at his observatory, and had been for some time publishing in the Cincinnati daily papers the *probabilities* for the ensuing day. It is to him that whatever is scientific in the present system is in great part due. The military and administrative portion is due to General Myer and to the corps of able young officers by whom he was surrounded. These facts deserve mention in even the briefest review of the work of the Office, for there has never been a department of the Government in which an able chief was more indebted to the efforts of those about him.

The observers of the Signal Service are enlisted men in the United States Army, and are regularly instructed in their duties at Fort Whipple, Virginia. They are of two classes—*sergeants*, receiving about \$800 per annum (including all allowances), and *soldiers*, receiving about \$657. The passage from one class to the higher is by examination. Each year two are appointed lieutenants in the army (at \$1,500) on examination. At each signal station, so called, one or more of these observers is placed. In 1870 (the first year of the Service) there were 24 stations; in 1871, 53; in 1872, 65; in 1873, 79; in 1877, 109, etc. The growth has been rapid, and more rapid than is necessary, the stations being often established in a Congressional district to secure the support of "the member." We should recollect, in looking at the familiar daily weather-map, that not more than two-thirds of the stations are there given.

At each signal station the sergeant in charge sends *by telegraph*, three times each day, ten words to the central office in Washington. This message is a simple cipher-code, and gives the name of the station, the hour of the day, the state of the barometer, thermometer, hygrometer; the aspect of the sky, the direction and velocity of the wind, the nature of the upper and the lower clouds, and the rainfall. River stations add two words, which give the rise or fall since the last report. The instruments at each station have all been compared with one set of standards. Obvious precautions like these have not been neglected. Dr. Angot's remarks on the disposition of the instruments at the various stations should be noted. They are based, let it be remembered, on his personal examination of stations of the Service in all parts of the United States, from San Francisco to Boston and Washington. He says:

"The position of the rain-gauge and the thermometer is usually very bad; it is often so with respect to the wind-gauge. . . . It follows from this that the observations of the Signal Service, while sufficient for the requirements of weather warnings, where great precision is not necessary—at least, not up to this time—are not accurate enough to serve as a base for the serious study of climatological conditions."

A more rigid system of establishing the instruments of each station is thus desirable.

The next section of Dr. Angot's work is de-

voted to a description of the central office at Washington. Here the tri-daily reports are received, translated, mapped, printed, and despatched to various points. The maps so made are studied by the officer in charge of the "probability-room," and the *indications* are made out and given to the press. The reports sent by the various stations at 11 p.m. must be mapped and studied, and the indications for the next day sent out, before 1 a.m. The tri-daily indications are sent to the "fact-room," and there compared with the veritable occurrences. The ratio of fulfilled predictions is then computed by fixed rules, and each officer's work is thus subjected to the most rigid of tests. Other bureaus prepare the international bulletin—a record of *facts* from all over the world for each day of the year. The bureau in charge of publications issues no less than eight periodicals, and employs a large force of printers and lithographers.

There is no space here to speak of these in detail, nor of the repute in which they are held all over the country. It must suffice to direct attention to the lucid account given by Dr. Angot, who is full of admiration for the Service and the manner in which it is carried on. At the same time he points out in various places that, however great this Service may be, it still requires serious improvements, whose general nature is the addition of permanent scientific value to the present rough observations, and the careful discussion of the vast quantity of data daily received. It is more than probable (though this is not stated by Dr. Angot) that the Bureau could be carried on at far less expense than at present.

The volume contains a very flattering account of the Meteorological Observatory in Central Park, where Dr. Daniel Draper has a truly scientific establishment filled with ingenious and simple instruments of his own devising. The printing meteorological instruments invented by Prof. Hough, Director of the Dearborn Observatory of Chicago, are also fully explained. In short, the work, while destined especially for men of science, contains a quantity of most useful and interesting information, such as is not to be met with elsewhere.

We have no space to speak of the excellent accounts given of the observatories of South America, two of which the American astronomers, Gilliss and Gould, have made so famous. This part of the work is also well done. If we have a criticism to make, it is on the extreme good-nature with which the extravagant and useless instrumental outfits of some of the South American observatories are spoken of. On the whole, this volume is even better than its predecessors, principally because its subject was sufficiently limited to allow of an adequate treatment.

BOULGER'S HISTORY OF CHINA.

History of China. By Demetrius Charles Boulger, Member of the Royal Asiatic Society, Author of 'England and Russia in Central Asia,' 'Yakoob Bey of Kashgar,' etc. Vol. I. London: W. H. Allen & Co. 1881. Pp. 604.

MR. BOULGER'S labor on the two previous works quoted in the title-page of this one has probably suggested the preparation of a compend of Chinese history which should furnish English readers with a digest of its leading events, and aid them in following the growth and fortunes of the Black-haired Race. We have now become comparatively well acquainted with the Chinese of the present day, and an attempt to narrate the changes and describe the great actors in their long past is likely, if well done, to meet the wishes of many readers. In a short preface the

author says that Gibbon's remark, "that China has been illustrated by the labors of the French," is almost as true now as it was in 1781.

"It is they also," he adds, "who have at all periods been more willing than we have been to recognize the innate strength and greatness of the Chinese nation. The task of supplying what has appeared to be a want in our literature, and of popularizing the subject of Chinese history, has been very congenial to me; and if I have only succeeded in making the subject in any degree as much a cause of pleasure and instruction to others as its study has proved to myself, I may indulge a hope that something of the reproach of being behind our neighbors in the interest we take in China may be removed."

Bringing this spirit of candor to the execution of his task, Mr. Boulger, unlike most English writers, is willing to judge the Chinese by their own opportunities; and to estimate their advances in good government and morality by their own standards and circumstances. His non-residence among them, therefore, has had one advantage—he is not always disparaging their actual condition. His principal authority in this epitome is the 'Histoire de la Chine,' translated by the Jesuit Père Mailla from the native compend called 'Tung Kien Kang-muh,' and published after his death by Abbé Grosier, in 1777-1782, in twelve quarto volumes. But this work is by no means a double translation; it is rather a digest of the information in the original, and we must not look for minute accuracy. The author has also consulted 'La Chine,' the excellent résumé of the late French sinologue G. Pauthier, whose knowledge of his subject gives weight to his opinion. The work has, we think, been fairly well done. The reader will obtain from it a just idea of the dynastic changes through which the Chinese have passed since the destruction of the feudal system, B.C. 220, and their gradual welding into a homogeneous people. It sketches their history from the earliest times, about B.C. 2637, down to A.D. 1350, and gives a synopsis of the successive ruling families. The Chinese reckon twenty-six dynasties in toto, and all but two are here noticed; while among these the four great names of Han, Tang, Sung, and Yuen occupy two-thirds of the volume. Their varying fortunes during their struggles for power, and the diverse characters of the successive sovereigns, are on the whole narrated in a lively and clear style. Mr. Boulger has also looked at later books, but with no material advantage to his narrative. One extract, summarizing the deeds and character of the first Mongol Emperor, Kublai, whose life fills fifty pages, will show his style:

"After Kublai's last journey to the northern frontier his bodily infirmities increased so much that it was generally perceived that the end could not be far distant. In A.D. 1294, after the appearance of a comet in the preceding year, which the Chinese took advantage of to reform his administration, Kublai fell ill and died. He was then in the eightieth year of his age, and had occupied the throne for thirty-five years. Twenty-three years had elapsed since he gave his dynasty the Chinese name of Yuen, and during the last sixteen years he had been the acknowledged ruler of the whole of China.

"With regard to the private character and domestic life of this prince, we owe most of the details to that vivacious gossip and remarkable traveller, Marco Polo. That Kublai was destitute of natural affection could not be sustained in view of his evidently unaffected grief at the loss of his wife Honkilachi and his eldest son Chinkin; but there is much corroborative evidence of the charges brought against him by the Chinese historians of having been too much addicted to such weaknesses as the love of money and a morbid inclination for superstitious practices, and he was also undoubtedly of a sensual nature. But, admitting these faults and shortcomings, there remains a long list of virtues and high qualities in his favor. If he was not the greatest of Chinese emperors—and that he certainly was not—his character is sufficiently vindicated by the events of his reign. They show him to have been well able to maintain a great

empire at its height, and to lead his people into the paths of peace and prosperity.

"Kublai's long reign is not less remarkable if regarded from the standpoint of its being the climax of the triumph of a more vigorous race over a weaker. The greatest of the Mongol achievements, greater in its way than the march across Asia to the confines of Austria and the Persian Gulf, was undoubtedly the conquest of China. It had foiled the efforts of Genghis and his immediate successors, and all the credit of success was reserved for Kublai. The praise for having accomplished the most arduous of all the undertakings that formed part of the original Mongol programme belongs, therefore, to this prince. The Chinese were subdued and reduced by him to the condition of subjects of the Great Khan; but there can also be no question that they were throughout the most unwilling of subjects. Kublai showed that he knew how to conquer them, but it was above his capacity to reconcile them to his rule. Perhaps the task was impossible; but his later public acts were conspicuously deficient in the tact and judgment required for popularizing his authority" (pp. 583, 584).

If we have commended the candor of our author in his estimate of the Chinese, we cannot say as much for his accuracy. He is evidently totally ignorant of the Chinese language, and has, in consequence, fallen into many mistakes, and been misled by similarity of sounds. For instance, in a note on page 6, he says: "Before his reign the sovereigns of China were called *wangs* or kings. The name of the King of Heaven, or God, was *Changti*, Supreme Emperor or sovereign. *Hoangti* means the Yellow Emperor; but it henceforth became a usual title for the first ruler of a new dynasty to take." On this queer *mélange*, it is enough to say that *Hoang* stands for two different characters, one meaning "yellow," and the other meaning "autocratic"; that there has been only one Yellow Emperor among the two hundred and forty-six names on the list; that every monarch in a dynasty has been popularly called *Huangti*, or Autocrat, since Tsin Chi Hwangti, B.C. 240, as Pauthier mentions on page 478; that *Changti* is the name of the highest god in the Chinese state religion; and, lastly, that all the sovereigns were styled *wang* down to B.C. 240. Mr. Boulger follows the French spelling of Mailla and Pauthier, as *Hoangho* for *Huang-ho*, the Yellow River; *Chunti* for *Shun-ti*, etc., when he quotes from them; but in quoting an English author he uses his spelling. Thus, on page 405, he says: "Hoeitsong was the eleventh son of Chintsong II."; but Chin-tsung is written quite differently in Chinese from Shin-tsung, the name of the father of Hwui-tsung, and both sound and sense are unlike in the two titles. The province of Shantung is also written Chantung, owing to this confusion.

The different uses of the *nien-hao*, or reign-name, and the *miao-hao*, or temple-name, seem also to be unknown to our author. On page 339 he says: "Chuwen founded a dynasty and took the great names of Taitso Hoangti," etc. This single title means Greatest or High Ancestor Emperor, and was conferred on Chu, the general who established the After Liang dynasty on the ruins of the Tang dynasty, after his death in A.D. 915. He was worshipped in the Imperial Ancestral Hall under the full title of "The High Ancestor, the Divine Warrior, the Original Holy and Filial Emperor." The years of his reign of eight years were styled Kai-ping and Kien-hwa, which were two *nien-hao* or reign-names.

Upon the uses of these and other titles among the Chinese monarchs we have no room to enlarge, and refer to them chiefly to show the desirableness of a knowledge of the language in one who writes a history of China. A Chinese always writes his family name first, and his style or given name after it—the reverse of our own custom. These terms ought, consequently, to be separated, making two words, as indeed Mr.

Boulger has done in some cases, as *Chow Kwang Yu*, *Kwo Wei*, etc. His usage is, however, too often a disorderly mixture, thus: *Chupasien*, *Fanyuki*, and *Lichimin*, and so generally elsewhere; Chu Pa-sien, Li Chi-min, and Fan Yu-ki are more correct.

One celebrated officer, Li Sz' (not *Lisseh*), the minister of Tsin Chi Hwangti, is charged by native historians with having influenced his master to destroy the literati (pp. 73, 74), for which both of them have been denounced. Of that great conqueror's career we have a full account (pp. 59-79), though here much confusion arises from the misapplication of the title *Hoangti* as a proper name; as, "Hoangti cut short the admonition"; "In Hoangti they encountered an opponent." In Chinese history he is only known as *Chi Hwangti*—i.e., the Emperor First; but in the work before us he is called Tsin Hoangti, which is somewhat as though a modern historian should employ the title "Brandenburg Kaiser" for the Emperor William of Germany, were that combination conceivable. We are told (page 76) that this hero lived "long enough to see the fortified wall constructed from the sea-coast to the extremity of Kansuh." But the Great Wall was not completed till seven years after his death; and in its construction he joined several short walls which had existed for many years. We have some doubts, too, as to the propriety of using the modern name Kansuh for a region called by other names hundreds of years before. Mr. Boulger does so throughout his book, thus causing the same confusion in the minds of his readers as if one should say Lincolnshire and Devonshire, when describing the boundaries or wars of the Saxon Heptarchy.

Still, with these defects and some others, the 'History of China' will repay perusal. We recommend its readers to begin with chapter iii., inasmuch as the two previous chapters are far too meagre and imperfect to reward them. The next volume will come down to modern days, when the annals of Mailla can be rectified by more reliable historians. This attempt may incite some accomplished sinologue to become the historian of the Chinese Empire, and emulate Gibbon in all his best qualities. The native histories among the Chinese have never been carefully studied by any foreigner, and a survey of the rise and fall of the successive dynasties will enable a modern scholar to weigh the merits and demerits of Chinese civilization while comparing it with that of the Romans, Greeks, and Hindus.

RECENT NOVELS.

Damen's Ghost. [Round-Robin Series.] Boston: James R. Osgood & Co.

With Costs. By Mrs. Newman. [Franklin Square Library.] New York: Harper & Bros.

Kalani of Oahu. An Historical Romance of Hawaii. By C. M. Newell. Boston: Published by the Author. 1881. 8vo, pp. 415.

Warlock o' Glen Warlock. By George Macdonald. Boston: D. Lothrop & Co.

Scriptre and Ring. By B. H. Buxton. [Franklin Square Library.] New York: Harper & Bros.

Boscobel. New York: W. B. Smith & Co.

The Lutaniest of St. Jacob's. By Catharine Drew. [Leisure-Hour Series.] New York: Henry Holt & Co.

A Prince of Breffny. By Thomas P. May. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Bros.

The Letter of Credit. By the author of 'The Wide, Wide World.' New York: Robert Carter & Bros.

Michael Strogoff: the Courier of the Czar. By Jules Verne. Translated by W. H. G. Kingston. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons.

'DAMEN'S GHOST' and 'With Costs' fall together in virtue of plots based upon the disputed inheritance of large fortunes, but in merit the two are widely apart. The title of the first is, by the by, a *lucus a non*, for there is not the ghost of a ghost; or if there were, there is no part for him to play. With much good intention as to the reward of the good and the punishment of the wicked, the writer has gathered such a host of improbabilities as to turn the whole story into a farce. The different groups of people will be recognized as "reproductions," at the longest interval, of well-known characters and scenes. There may be a doubt whether the law in the case would be admitted by the profession to be even "good enough for a novel."

'With Costs' is so well contrived, and there are so many wheels within wheels, that we shall not spoil the story by giving the conclusion:

"There was Miss Gray, ready to take all the blame and the shame, as she called it, to shield her father, letting the friends she thought so much about believe her guilty! Had he not heard her with his own ears? There was Mr. Norman, refusing to let her have her way, insisting upon being punished himself! Mrs. Lydesley and her son holding fast to Miss Gray when facts seemed to tell against her, and for no other reason than because they liked her! Sir Edward ready to condone everything and marry the daughter of the man that had wronged him! And, more puzzling than all, the clever woman—Marks gave Mrs. Verral credit for ability—had come to grief! 'A curious world—a curious world!' was his mental ejaculation."

Over the main drift of the story there come such cross-currents, such eddies and whirls, that it vividly shows, though there is no pretence of going beneath the surface, how the plans and the wiles of men are sometimes furthered and sometimes thwarted equally by the malice of things and the careful good luck which seem to track every footstep. The story does not descend to the trickery of law-suits, but it finds a field for humor, far from barren, in the rivalry of attorneys for no meaner motives than the pleasure of beating each other. "Honor bound to outwit Goodge" is all the droller that Goodge was not in it at all, only one scheming little busybody of a woman working out of her own head for her own purposes. The book well repays reading.

Polynesian history and mythology, however interesting in themselves, have not as yet proved fertile themes for imaginative writers. Since Byron's 'Island'—in which, however, there is little that is Polynesian but the scene—we know of but one English poem that can be called important which has found its subject in the Pacific Islands: Alfred Domett's 'Ranolf and Amohia.' In prose romance we have Herman Melville's 'Typee,' a work of imaginative genius, and yet truer to the facts than many a book of Island travels. Hawaiian history has been the "only begetter" of Mr. James Jackson Jarves's 'Kiama,' a story published in Honolulu many years ago; and Dr. Newell has gone for his theme to the same interesting period—that of the conquest of the "Eight Islands" by Kamehameha I. After the rival kings, the leading human characters of his romance are Boki, Kaiama, Kupuli, the "love-queen" of Kalani, and Keone Ana, the English sailor. Besides these actors, Dr. Newell introduces a full line of supernatural personages, chief among whom is the goddess Pele, "the divine," "the dread," "the beautiful ignipotent." She is the most striking figure in the Polynesian pantheon. We may add that her position, according to the Hawaiian scheme of divinity, was highly anomalous. Pele dwelt in the great volcanoes of

Mauna Loa, pouring forth their lava-streams at will; her Paradise was in Hale-mau-mau, the pit of everlasting fire. It will be seen that this view greatly embarrassed the first missionaries' expositions of the true doctrine of the future state.

Pele was, however, an entirely anthropomorphic goddess, and as a tropical woman she became the lover of Kalani, the young King of Oahu, Kamehameha's enemy. Being slighted by him, she withdrew her protection from him and his cause, retired to her burning lake on Mauna Loa, and, after dreadful portents, left him to his fate at the battle of Nuuanu, when his island fell under the power of Kamehameha I. Dr. Newell has hung upon this plot a great deal of mythology, description, and really imaginative, if florid, writing. The mythology is very courageous, elves and mermaids being added to the local supply of supernatural creatures, while the descriptions are fervid to the last degree: that they convert the semi-tropical climate and scenery of the Islands into full-tropical is only the beginning of Dr. Newell's transformations. But local truth of color is not the first thing we look for in a romance, least of all in one which seeks to give popular interest to an order of ideas and customs a hundred times remoter from our own than the ideas and customs of the ancient Greeks. The same fault pervades Mr. Domett's poem, just mentioned, in spite of the fine imagination and the literary gift displayed in it. What sort of literary gift Dr. Newell's is, will appear in the following fairly representative passage, describing the apparition of Pele by night to Kalani and his queen:

"Afar off the red lava streamed up from Loa's top, and lit the reeling world with fire, like some monstrous beacon-light put forth by the hand of God. The pool, that had already grown tranquil since the departure of the nocturnal spirits, had again become ruffled by some unseen wind. . . . The hill whereon they stood shook with agony. . . . A dark something now came suddenly over the moon, leaving the royal pair clinging to each other in the midst of blackest darkness. . . . By the tender blue of her large, soft eyes, and the golden magnificence of her shining hair, both the King and Queen knew the blinding vision before them to be Pele, the creator of the world."

Dr. Newell's English speaks for itself. As to his Hawaiian, the phrases frequently employed show that his knowledge of the native idiom has been impaired by long absence from the Islands, where, as he tells us, the first draft of his story was composed thirty years ago. Solecisms in Polynesian syntax are not, however, the sharpest of trials for the critic of novels, and we dare say that the reader of 'Kalani' will not be disturbed by Dr. Newell's slips in this matter. Of these, the most flagrant that we have noted are such readings as *nui mokus* for *moku nui*, and *maikai Moi* for *Moi maikai*.

'Kalani' is a curiosity, both in subject and in treatment. In the second edition, which we hear is forthcoming, we advise Dr. Newell to drop the superfluous name Kamehameha in his dedication of the book to "Kalakaua, the VII. King of the Eight Isles." King Kalakaua is descended from an old line of chiefs, but is not more nearly related to Kamehameha than President Grévy is to Napoleon I.

There can be nothing new said of George MacDonald's work. 'Warlock o' Glen Warlock' is only another of the strange medleys that so forcibly emphasize the possible difference between what a man has heard and what he has invented. One might look far for truer wisdom than the sturdy Scotch lassie's: "It's no kennin' things—it's kennin' things upo' the so'd ye gang, 'at's o' consequence to ye." But turn the page and read: "Such a man I do not think even

diamonds could hurt, although where breathes no wind of life those very crystals of light are among the worst in Beelzebub's army to fly-blow a soul into a thing of hate and horror." Could mixed metaphor further go! The laird of Warlock, again, puts a whole chapter of critical dissertation into one line: "There's naething like faith for makin' o' poets." But no faith except a supreme one in a man's own genius could have inspired the verses which close the story. "My spiritual colophon," the author calls them. Two stanzas will show how like they are to Henry Vaughan's—as like as tinsel is to gold:

"Diamonds are shadows of the sun:
They drink his rays and show a spark;
My soul some gleams of thy great shine hath won,
And round me slays the dark."

"All knowledge is but broken shades—
In gulfs of dark a wandering herle:
Together rush the parts of glory, grades—
And lo! thy garment, Lord!"

'Sceptre and Ring' is neither better nor worse in its workmanship than the average novel of the circulating library, but the extraordinary manner in which the meanest conduct is overlooked by those who have cruelly suffered from it demands a word of comment. A gentleman just setting out for hazardous duty with the army entrusts, in the most solemn manner, a letter to a lady, for delivery at a given hour the next day. Piqued by his manifest indifference to herself, she carelessly drops the letter, and finds upon her recovery from a fit of weeping only its charred remains under the grate. She remembers part of the address, but in jealousy allows herself the basest suspicions, makes one faint effort to find the street and number, and conceals the loss of the letter from her friend, with whom she is in correspondence during his four years' absence. The letter, of course, was for the young and beautiful lady whom he had secretly married. It would have explained his sudden departure and supplied her with means of support. Failing these, she is even compelled to sing in the streets to save herself and her baby from starvation. What follows is the old story—a great musician's hearing the wonderful voice, training for the stage, a brilliant *début*, the "sceptre" already in her hand. The husband returns, and recognizes her at a private concert in a house which she has just discovered to be his father's. Father, son, and wife learn within a few hours the heartless treachery which has cost them so dear; but at this point the tale becomes utterly false, or men and women have so deteriorated that noble resentment for wrong is no longer a virtue. That Miss Hartley had, meanwhile, most unwittingly been the benefactress of the deserted wife is no redeeming trait, for it was only for self-pleasing and vanity. The ready indifference with which her excuses are accepted is as repulsive to a high-minded sense of honor as many things more commonly characterized as bad in novels. She becomes at once the affianced of the father, and all the admiration which the beauty and patience of Olga in her lonely suffering may have excited turns to a feeling of almost contempt for the four as they disappear driving gayly together to the Ascot races.

'Boscobel' shows not very much skill in contrivance of plot or portraiture of character; but it is worth an hour's reading for the sake of some pretty sketching of Florida scenery and of the life of the winter sojourners there.

'The Lutaniste of St. Jacobi's' was a German maiden, the daughter of the last of a long line of famous musical-instrument makers in the old Hamburg of the seventeenth century. All the week she worked swiftly and deftly over her lace pillow and bobbins, and on Sunday she played the lute in one of the orchestras which made part of the great church choirs before or-

gans came into use. Close by her, George Neumarek played the viol da gamba. To him she was the good genius, first, for strength in grievous temptation, and then, when through her own success she had won for him fortune and position as court musician, to be his happy wife. The book is in the main a biography of Neumarek, in something the fashion of the once-famous 'Charles Auchester.' If there is not the fervent imagination which made that so vivid, the slender story has, nevertheless, a delicate sweetness which proves it to be a labor of love—a token of gratitude, perhaps, for some helpful experience of the beauty and pathos of the hymn and tune to which George Neumarek owes his fame. The old words are dear to many hearts:

"Leave God to order all thy ways,
And hope in Him, whatever befall;
Thou'lt find Him in the evil days
Thy all sufficient Strength and Guide."

Frederic William I. of Prussia ordered it to be sung at his funeral. In the form in which Mendelssohn adapted it for a chorale in "St. Paul" ("To Thee, O Lord, I yield my spirit"), it was used in the funeral service for the Prince Consort. By a coincidence, which must seem more than fortunate to both author and publisher, the book appeared but a few days before the same chorale was again sung, this time, one might say, to a listening world, on the 26th of September last. "The ages come and go, but down through them all ring the notes of a plaintive song that has a subtle power over all hearts, that soothes and consoles, and for sweet melody and rich harmony has no rival in all the great compositions that have come, or may yet come after it, through all future time."

It is seldom in our day that a book appears so much after the model of Scott as 'A Prince of Breffny.' The old baronial hall, the fair maiden in her bower, the hero eager for adventure, the faithful retainers, even the priestly earl, are old friends. But if the story is after Scott, it is a long way after, for the episode in history which the author has chosen to illustrate, if not obscure, is at least too remote to awaken any keen interest in the mind of the reader, and the incidents are few and scantily told. There is much said about the O'Reilly, the Prince of Breffny, in whose courage and valor unbounded faith is asked, but with one exception, in the attack upon Charles III. at Madrid, he is never seen to do anything. As for the heroine, an author may well be arraigned for wanton waste of sympathy who at the four hundredth page drowns the lady for whom he has sought our admiration and affection, and within twenty more marries her lover to another. Mr. May has much to learn of Scott in quite another direction: Scott could draw low life with dignity. The hearty, the very homely, is not of necessity the coarse.

It is more than thirty years since Miss Warner first presented to the public her hero and heroine, the latter an impossible child, the former a young man of superlative accomplishments and conscious good manners. We will not renew here the question of good taste, or of the wisdom of putting into a child's head the idea that any kindly-disposed man may some day prove a lover. There is something to be said of another side of the stories. In the first the man converts (to use what would be Miss Warner's own phrase) the young girl; in the second the girl converts the young man. Under the given conditions, these are the only two situations possible, for that either side should resist would be an inconceivable category to that way of thinking. Still, Miss Warner has found modes of repeating the story through a long series of books of which 'The Letter of Credit' is the last.

There is something painful in the steady deterioration of them. The first did contain not a little that was beautiful in pictures of village and country life, but each time the color has grown fainter and the outline balder, till there is nothing left of the charm which attracted many to the first books who could by no means approve the leading *motif* of them. Another result of this reiteration has been, that she long ago exhausted her resources for quotation from the Scriptures, and is obliged to seek strange verses and far-away interpretations to answer her purpose. It were well that the guardians of Sunday-school literature should mark this, for it is doing no reverence to the Bible to strain and twist it thus. The passages which have guided the human soul from darkness to light are not so very many. Miss Warner knew she could not use them over and over again for purposes of fiction. She did not see that therefore, instead of following these by-paths, so to speak, she should drop the story. Only genius could portray in succession the manifold experiences by which from the same source the most diverse need is met.

In the pause to take breath which must follow the perusal of 'Michael Strogoff,' the reader's first thought will be of wonder at the skill with which the writer keeps within the line that divides even the wildly improbable from the impossible. Jules Verne is a born story-teller, and he is fortunate to have fallen upon a time when, to the great mass of readers, a novel is nothing if it is not full of incident. This "voyage extraordinaire" has barely enough of a love story to pass it for a novel, but it has in it every other moving adventure of flood or fell. Moreover, there is something canny in the way in which the author, while entering a field which is at this moment among novelists a kind of preserve of mysteries and horrors, keeps himself clear of what he knows have been snares and pitfalls for the unwary, and employs only the incidents which are the common stock of the tales of adventure. The two newspaper correspondents who achieve the same perilous journey as "the Courier of the Czar" are, however, unique, and, on the whole, the haps and mishaps of these "two of the most distinguished products of modern civilization" are the most entertaining in the book. There is only local color enough to make the picture real, and it would not be amiss to add to it by looking up Gautier's sketches of the Volga, etc., which were not included in the admirable "Winter in Russia." It is very unusual to find so good a translation as this: it reads like an original. Not much can be said of the illustrations, numerous as they are. For some reason they are greatly inferior to the same pictures in the Hetzel edition.

A Sketch of Ancient Philosophy. By Joseph B. Mayor, M.A. Cambridge (Eng.) University Press. New York: Macmillan & Co. Pp. 254.

ABOUT half of all the instruction given last semester in philosophy in the German universities was strictly historical. The great change thus indicated in the method and spirit of philosophic study is caused mainly by the distrust of every individual system as such, and the growing conviction that, as Hegel said, though not in his sense, philosophy is now the history of philosophy. Instead of indoctrinating the student with the system of the instructor or his master—the only method yet known in far too many of our colleges—he is first of all taught the chief stages by which human consciousness became broadened, deepened, and elevated in the past, and is thus saved from provincialism in time. Not only are lessons of reverence and

curiosity thus impressed which make the *nil admirari* spirit impossible, but the danger which springs from the limited range of present interests, and of wasting time over problems already clearly wrought out by thinkers of antiquity, is averted. The story of happiness, first naively conceived as sensuous pleasure, and gradually widening to high intellectual enjoyments, and culminating in the sacrifice of personal to public or social interests—or in pure altruism; or of virtue deepening from mere obedience to a few authoritative commands to spontaneous goodness; or of the first apprehension of ideas by Socrates, their materialization and independent existence urged by Plato, the logical forms given them by Aristotle, and the quaint structures reared on them by Alexandrian mystics: the romance of substance, the only reality of Spinoza, fading into the unknowable in Locke, denied of matter by Berkeley, and of mind by Hume, till at last phenomenalism culminated in the *éclaircissement* and the French Revolution;—these are things that must for ever appeal to all that is most essential and formative in young men of an age liable to Wertherian crises, but capable of both the deepest insights and the strongest enthusiasms. In our age of transition, too, the choice for men of culture between nativism and empiricism, between phenomenalism and spiritual realism, which is so inevitable, either explicitly or implicitly, is perhaps the most important in its moral bearings of any made during college years. It is essential that it should be made early and in a wide horizon of facts, and not under the dominant influence of individual teachers, however revered. Within the last forty years the history of philosophy has been written not less than a score of times, and the consensus as to what is and what is not essential is mainly established. Why, then, is it excluded from our colleges?

This question is becoming more and more urgent. While most colleges are mediæval in the methods and field covered by this department, science is coming daily into closer quarters with purely psychological questions. Political studies centre more and more about what might be termed ethical philosophy. Education is realizing far and wide the need of a basis securely laid in the nature of human faculties and the order of their unfolding; and most of all, if it were but seen, religion itself, in its most cherished interests, needs the offices of a reverent but profoundly discriminating philosophy more than ever before since the Reformation. Yet it is hardly too much to say that, by the consent of almost all who are competent to judge, the very poorest teaching in our colleges is in this field, because here they still follow instead of lead public sentiment. Young men's minds are still sealed up against all future interest in the most vital questions. What passes for the best teaching is that which inoculates young minds with the "love of wisdom" in such a way that they may never feel it seriously later in life. They are brought safely to anchor instead of being led out into the open main, for which every seaworthy keel was made. To lead young men through college without "unsettling" the religious opinions of childhood is to leave them puerile in religious character and opinion; but it is an art which many professors of philosophy assiduously cultivate, because they dare not trust their pupils in the wide field of historical philosophy with accessible apparatus to follow up their interests fearlessly and freely.

The complaint has been that text-books were wanting. Ueberweg is too large, Schwegler too abstract, Zeller too detailed, etc. We have, however, in the work now before us a little sketch of ancient philosophy, from Thales to

Cicero, inclusive, which, though not perfect, is yet in many ways admirably adapted to introduce college classes to the study of historical philosophy. The author is Professor of Ethics at King's College, and has considered mainly—indeed, almost exclusively—the ethical teachings of Plato, Aristotle, the Stoics, and the rest. This is perhaps commendable, as matters now stand, although it is not the historical method. The author is Evangelical, and believes that Greek philosophy as well as Jewish law should be regarded as a schoolmaster to bring men to Christ. We hope this little book may find wide favor among those teachers of philosophy who still hesitate to adopt more fully the historical method. It is well written, and with abundant references.

Memorials of the Right Reverend Charles Pettit McIlvaine, D.D., D.C.L., late Bishop of Ohio, in the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States. Edited by the Rev. William Carus, M. A., Canon of Winchester Cathedral. New York: Thomas Whittaker, 1881.

It is not a little remarkable that the biography of a man who was so conspicuous in the Episcopal church of the United States, and so much venerated and beloved, should have waited so long for a biographer (Bishop McIlvaine died in 1873); but it is even more remarkable that when at length his biography appears it is not from the hand of a fellow-countryman, but is written by an English churchman, whose friendship for him was indeed of long standing and of the tenderest character, but whose acquaintance with him was confined almost entirely to a correspondence, generally of the most abstract nature, eked out with a few brief periods of immediate personal intercourse. It is true that Canon Carus has been entrusted with a few letters and journals of the late Bishop; but even with the help of these, in addition to his own letters from him, his 'Memorials' have throughout an air of great remoteness, and can in nowise be accepted as an adequate biography. Canon Carus is himself aware of this, and in his preface modestly indicates the relation of his book to some completer biography of Bishop McIlvaine, which he hopes will some day appear.

Bishop McIlvaine was, if we are not mistaken, a man of considerable organizing and administrative ability, but there is in these 'Memorials' no indication of the extent or nature of his work. The letters and journals are of a highly emotional and exclamatory character, without any literary charm. Current events are treated always sentimentally and never thoughtfully. It is to be presumed that the good Bishop was a man of some reading, but there is no reflection of it in these pages. 'Essays and Reviews,' and the remarkable letters of 'Janus' on the Ecumenical Council, are well high the only contemporary works mentioned. Against the former, Bishop McIlvaine wrote a *pronunciamento*, as he called it, for the Episcopal Convention. He belonged decidedly to the Evangelical party. Ritualism was his particular abomination: it was "Popery" thinly disguised. The old-fashioned character of his polemics is indicated by the fact that his word for Roman Catholicism is always "Popery." A good churchman, his sympathies were affected more profoundly by his dogmatic than by his ecclesiastical ideas. He wished to be on good terms with all believers in the atoning sacrifice of Christ. This doctrine was the heart of his theology, which was extremely simple and sincere. Luther's belief in a personal devil was not more concrete, and certain "buffetings of Satan" are set down with implicit faith in their reality, as also are certain providential escapes from

physical danger. In all his personal and domestic relations Bishop McIlvaine figures in these pages as a man of singularly sweet and joyous disposition, much loving, much beloved. He died anticipating many serious changes in the religious world, and many of his prophecies have already been made good. The tendency of his church to substitute tradition for the Scriptures as the stronghold of its faith would have given him great anxiety if he had lived to see its latest phases, but the shrewdness which these manifest is evident to the ordinary observer.

Butterflies: Their Structure, Changes, and Life-Histories, with Special Reference to American Forms. Being an Application of the "Doctrine of Descent" to the Study of Butterflies. With an Appendix of Practical Instructions. By Samuel H. Scudder. Illustrated. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 1881. 8vo, pp. 322.

It may be that the scientific standing of our author leads us to expect too much from his book. It certainly contains a great deal of important matter, much that is the outcome of his own observation, and more perhaps drawn from observers like Harris, Edwards, Burgess, and others. Yet the general effect is disappointing. Scientists will find the manual unsatisfactory in that it contains very little that is new, that the applications of the doctrines of descent are not made sufficiently clear, and that many of the author's peculiar ideas as to nomenclature, classification, etc., generally thought unworthy of adoption, are here repeated. The unsentimental or popular reader, for whom no doubt the book was written, will find the style difficult, and many of the common names such as were never before heard of, some of them indeed being misnomers, as in case of the brown or black Limenites, which are grouped as "Purples." The meaning is often obscured by sentences of extraordinary length, that drag through the text like literary tapeworms. Grammatical puzzles occasionally obstruct the reader's way. The definition of a caterpillar (p. 33), though not one of the longest sentences, will serve as a fair illustration:

"A caterpillar, then, is a cylindrical jointed creature, having several of the front segments consolidated to form a horny head, with numerous mouth-parts, eyes, and antennae all crowded together at the bottom; three other segments succeeding it bearing horny legs; and most of the remainder supported by fleshy legs furnished with microscopic hooks; all the body segments are furnished with special appendages, which, during some stage of its development, are arranged in definite series."

The following, from p. 235, will show at once a peculiarity of logic, running through sentences and chapters, and the uncertain condition of the author's belief as to origin and development:

"That each of these forces [physical agencies and natural selection] has borne its part in the work there can, I think, be little doubt; but in a case like this, where we find beauty of the most exquisite and refined character in creatures of an inherently low organization, I can only express a deep-seated conviction that a preordaining purpose and plan governs these proximate causes, and that beneath both structure and beauty we may discern far-reaching and controlling thought."

Only in cases like this! Reasoning similarly, one might say: A result of the author's education is that he recognizes certain phenomena as beautiful; these phenomena appear in creatures of inherently low organization; therefore they are evidence of a preordaining purpose and plan—which is hardly conclusive. Huxley's 'Crayfish' seems to have served Mr. Scudder as a model, without being approached in clearness, vigor, or exhaustiveness. Considerable space is given to supposititious ancestry, with the result

of leaving the condition of our knowledge on the subject of descent about as it was. In many respects the work is, for its pretensions, behind the times. Thus, it ought to have contained some mention of the work of Weissmann (1875) on season dimorphism, ornamentation, etc. Such statements as (p. 10) that "very little is known of the changes undergone by the yolk and surrounding parts, and of the formation of the embryonic caterpillar," were good enough ten years ago. They are now best met by reference to the works of Hatschek, Ludwig, and others, which surely cannot have escaped the author's notice. We have only a very superannuated account of the venation. "At the base of the anterior margin of the fore-wing is a horny scale such as occurs in many other insects" (p. 73). This should have been substantiated by references. These patagiae are generally supposed by entomologists to be without known relation or representation in other insects, and the mere assertion is not convincing. Speaking of the *Heliconii* (p. 70), we are told: "This is the one group of butterflies in whose wings we find large patches of membrane devoid of scales." Our author had forgotten that in the *Satyridae*, and occasionally in the *Papilionidae*, we find the same. We wish he had given the localities for the crowds of *P. philenor* which (p. 121) appear in spring upon the New England landscape. The records show that the species was first seen long ago by Harris, in the Botanical Garden; in the fall of 1880 it was seen again. Except on the most southern borders of New England, a few isolated specimens only have been recorded in the intervening time. "As we go north, the colors become less sharply defined, then gradually fade away or become blended with surrounding tints; the red first disappears," etc. (p. 161). It is best for the theory to say nothing of the splendid red spots of the *Parnassius*, ranging northward to the Yukon and to 13,000 feet of altitude. Notwithstanding the fact that the foundation for his remarkable story of *Brenthis* and its overlapping generations (*Amer. Nat.*, Sept., 1872) was completely demolished by the results of the researches of Mr. W. H. Edwards (*Can. Ent.*, 1875-77), it is revived here as if the author thought it a pity to allow so good a story to be spoiled. The information said (p. 149) to be lacking in Mr. Edwards's publication will be found there on a more careful reading. The European species, *P. podalirius*, is not confined to the Mediterranean region, as alleged on page 154, but ranges as far north as 55°: it is not to be compared with *P. Ajax*, which is a strictly southern species. Mr. Edwards discovered that the brown race of *C. pseudargyolus* is the male, and not the female, as was commonly believed—a fact which should have been credited to him. Serious impedimenta in the way of the student are to be found in vernacular names of the author's coinage, and in scientific designations from a still-born nomenclature, almost unknown to scientists, that has already been sufficiently characterized by Peabody, Edwards, and others.

Fifty of the illustrations are from Harris. As may be seen by comparison, they have suffered much in electrotyping. Thirteen have fore-legs which do not belong to them (84, 89, 118, 120, 121, 129, 130, 131, 140, 141, 143, 144, 192). In the preface to Harris's work this was said to be due to the exposure of the second pair of legs, the first being rudimentary. This excuse did not apply in case of the side view (130), in which "the fore-foot should have been omitted." Our author repeats the mistakes, but does not correct them. One-third of the work treats of anatomy, external and internal; it contains nothing new. Another third is devoted to color, ornamentation, etc., and was intended to be the most important; but the exuberant phraseology

and verbose diffuseness make it difficult to follow the thought or to determine the nucleus of the ideas. The remarks in this portion relate principally to the author's own careful observations of New England lepidoptera, which are good as far as they go. In the absence of a basis—a knowledge of the force or power which originates color and ornamentation—they amount to a careful tabulation of external characters, which might or might not be intimately connected with the animal itself. The question of descent is left about where it was taken up. The portion with which the least fault is to be found is the first Appendix, which full of excellent advice to beginners.

Buddha and Early Buddhism. By Arthur Lillie. London: Trübner & Co.; New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1881.

THIS is an ingenious though a dangerous book. There are some good points made in it, but on the other hand the errors are many and misleading. Why does the author begin with such certainty—"Five hundred and sixty years before Christ a religious reformer appeared in Bengal, Buddha"? In the first place, every one ought to know nowadays that the date of Buddha's "appearance" is not so proved as the author asserts. The probability is leaning towards a much later date than 560 B.C.; probably the year 360 B.C. would meet the case on evidence now forthcoming. Then, again, the appearance of Buddha in "Bengal" is rather misleading. Bengal, indeed, is a large Presidency, and may possibly include the almost unknown region of Kapilavastu; but the statement is a loose one.

On the other hand, there are some happy allusions in this book. We are glad, for instance, to find so clear an account of the symbolism of Buddhism, especially the Catacomb symbolism. The descending dove (plate ii., fig. 1) is a real gain for Buddhist archaeology. Very probably this is a Christian adaptation of the trisul, and it is perfectly in accordance with the evangelist's narrative (Luke ii., 22) that the dove "rested upon Him." Supposing that the origin of the trisul is to be found in the three rays of the rising sun (the dawn), then it will be easy to understand why these doves are sometimes drawn on the shoulders of saints, as, e.g., in the case of Elisha (Lincoln College, Oxford)—(Mrs. Twining's 'Synobols,' p. 64, pl. xxxi.); and so Gregory Nyssen relates that when Basil the Great was preaching, Ephraim saw on his right shoulder a white dove. So, also, Augustine and Aquinas are drawn with white doves on their shoulders. Now this will be understood at once if we compare with it the account of Zohák with a snake on each shoulder, and the old coins of the Kadphises group which represent a flame on each shoulder of the reigning monarch. This flame is sometimes drawn as a nosegay of flowers (borrowed, probably, from the story of Dipafikara), but in all cases the symbolism may be traced back to the three rays, two on each side of the orb of the sun, representing his shoulders; the other (the one on the top of his head) preserved to us under the form of the *ekas'ringa* or unicorn, and also in the horn of the Burmese Buddha.

Mr. Lillie has gathered his information from so many sources that his pages are confusing. It is not easy to draw the line distinctly when such authorities as the "Asoka inscriptions," the 'Lalita Vistara,' and the 'Mahawanso' are brought into immediate connection. But surely Mr. Lillie is wrong in taking the 'Lalita Vistara' as the "oldest life of Buddha." What would the late Mr. Childers have said to this? Indeed, it is plain that such cannot be the case. The 'Lalita Vistara' is one of the last of the

expanded Sûtras, and must take its place very late in the Buddhist development. Then, again, the puzzling question of Buddhist early intercourse with America is discussed, as though it were yet an open one. Surely Mr. Lillie would not contend that Buddhist missionaries ever found their way to Mexico *via* Behring's Straits and Alaska. If so, we give it up.

But to be serious. The examination of Buddhist literature must be undertaken with some knowledge, at least, of the widely diverging schools of that religion; and the enquiry must be patiently pursued on one line to a fixed end. It is impossible to settle everything in books of this sort. We must be content to find out bit by bit; and every one who adds one item of truth to the stock of knowledge (little enough) that we possess will deserve thanks. Mr. Lillie has done some service in his enquiries on the symbolism of the Buddhist Church compared with that of the Catacombs. Beyond this his book is a jumble of disconnected essays.

Report on the Geology and Resources of the Black Hills of Dakota. By Henry Newton, E. M., and Walter P. Jenney, E. M. With atlas. Washington: Government Printing Office. 1880.

THE fieldwork upon which this report is based was executed in the summer and autumn of 1875, under the authority of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Several causes have conspired to delay its publication until the present time. In the first place, it was discovered, when too late, that there was no law authorizing such a survey, and no funds from which its expenses could be met. This was subsequently remedied by legislation, but not until it had caused considerable delay. The death of Mr. Newton, which occurred in 1877, before the completion of his report, caused a second and serious delay. The work was finally taken up by Mr. G. K. Gilbert, of the Geological Survey, and pushed as rapidly as possible to completion. The publication has been made under the auspices of Major Powell's Survey of the Rocky Mountain Region, and Mr. Gilbert's name appears as *editor* only, although his share of the work consisted of much more than merely editorial duties. The first half of the volume is devoted to the structural geology of the Hills. Following this is a reprint of Mr. Jenney's preliminary report on the economic geology and other industrial resources of the region, first published in 1876. The last part of the book consists of a report on the palæontology of the region, by R. P. Whitfield, and a brief report on the astronomical and hypsometric work.

As is well known, the Black Hills are of a roughly elliptical shape, the longer axis trending somewhat west of north and east of south. They have a length of somewhat more than 100 miles, with a maximum breadth of about 50 miles. The area covered by them is about 5,000 square miles, or a little more than the area of Connecticut. The opening sheet of the atlas, a bird's-eye view of the Hills, tells the whole story of their physical conformation in a peculiarly graphic manner. Just to the east of the middle of this mountain mass is a large area of rugged mountains and hills without any apparent system, further than that all the streams appear to flow off radially. Around it is a continuous cliff, facing towards it, so that it is in a manner shut in. This interior region is made up of Archean rocks, the core of the uplift, while the cliff is of carboniferous limestone. On the east these beds have considerable inclination, which carries them at once below the surface. On the west, on the other hand, they have a very gentle dip, and form a plateau instead of a ridge. At

the further edge of this plateau, west, north, and south, the dip of the beds suddenly increases, carrying them down below the surface. The level of this plateau is, with the exception of a few igneous peaks, the highest land in the Hills. It is evident that these carboniferous beds originally extended over the whole region, and that they have been removed from the eastern area by denudation, which has also carved the Archean rocks into their present orographic forms.

Outside of the carboniferous, and completely encircling it, is the "Red Valley," marking the outcrop of the soft clays of the Red Bed and Jurassic formations. This valley, which extends completely around the Hills, forming an annular ellipse, is a very marked and peculiar topographical feature. Outside of it is an equally continuous encircling ridge or hogback, broken only by the gorges of the streams which drain the interior of the hills. This ridge, popularly known as the "foothills," is formed of the hard Dakota sandstones. This, and the soft beds beneath it, are conformable to each other and to the carboniferous beds, and dip in the same direction, so that the foothills consist everywhere of a monoclinical ridge, dipping away from the Hills and towards the Plains. Outside the "foothills" are a number of small monoclinical ridges, less persistent, but agreeing with them in dipping away from the mountain mass, though at a lower angle. These ridges are of the Upper Cretaceous series. Originally, all these beds of the Cretaceous, Red Bed, and Jurassic formations overlaid the whole area of the Black Hills, and formed the upper layers of the great dome which was the result of the uplifting process, though they were eroded more or less during the process of upheaval.

The original shape of the uplift, supposing that no erosion took place during the process of upheaval (which was, of course, very slow), was that of a nearly flat-topped ovoid. The descent from the tabular summit was steeper on the east and west than on the north and south. On the north, or, more definitely, the northwest, the axis of elevation is prolonged in a low, flat-topped table for fully forty miles beyond the range proper. The maximum height of the uplift, before erosion, was 6,000 feet above its base. The solid contents of the restored mass of uplift are no less than 4,200 cubic miles. Besides the main uplift of the range, there are numerous local volcanic disturbances, catastrophic in character. These, although producing mountains of considerable elevation, are of small comparative importance. As to the geological age of the Hills, Mr. Newton shows from the stratigraphy that the uplift took place between the Cretaceous and the Miocene Tertiary periods. A study of the drainage systems enables him to go still further, and show that the Hills began to rise before the desiccation which succeeded the Cretaceous; that the form of the uplift was changed during its progress, the line of greatest elevation shifting from the western to the eastern portion; and that the flanks were so far buried by Miocene sediments that a new river system (that now in existence) was superimposed when the lake was finally drained.

The volume is well illustrated by lithographs, diagrams, and geological sections. The atlas contains, besides the graphic bird's-eye view referred to, a topographical and a geological map of the Hills, on a scale of four miles to an inch.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

- Adams, W. T. *Our Little Ones.* Boston: Lee & Shepard. \$1.50.
Allen, Prof. W. F. *Tacitus's Life of Agricola and Germania.* Boston: Ginn & Heath. \$1.15.
Arnold, M. *Poetry of Byron.* New York: Harper & Bros. 20 cents.
Baile, W. R. *Garfield's Words.* Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.

Bartlett, J. The Shakespeare Phrase-Book. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$3.
 Beljame, Prof. A. Le Public et les Hommes de Lettres en Angleterre, 1660-1744. Paris: Hachette; New York: F. W. Christern.
 Bergen, T. G. Register of the Early Settlers of Kings Co., Long Island, N. Y.: Bay Ridge, N. Y.: Van Brunt Bergen. \$3.
 Blunders of a Bashful Man. New York: J. S. Ogilvie & Co. 25 cents.
 Boyesen, Prof. H. H. Queen Titania: a Tale. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons. \$1.
 Brenner, O. Speculum Regale: Ein altnorwegischer Dialog. München: Christian Kaiser; New York: B. Westermann & Co.
 Brine, Mary D. Grandma's Attic Treasures. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.
 Butterfield, C. W. History of the Discovery of the Northwest. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co. \$1.
 Carrington, Col. H. B. Battle Maps and Charts of the American Revolution. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. \$1.25.
 Carus, Rev. W. Memorials of the Late Bishop Charles Pettit McVaine. New York: T. Whittaker. \$3.
 Cassell's Book of Sports and Pastimes. New York: Cassell & Co. \$2.
 Chadwick, Rev. J. W. The Man Jesus. Boston: Roberts Bros. \$1.
 Chadwick, E., and Boardman, J. Reports on the Estate of Sir Andrew Chadwick. New York: Chas. L. Woodward.
 Coolidge, Susan. Cross Patch, etc., adapted from Mother Goose. Boston: Roberts Bros. \$1.50.
 Cooke, C. W. Life, Writings, and Philosophy of Emerson. Boston: J. B. Osgood & Co. \$2.
 Cox, Sir G. W. Introduction to the Science of Comparative Mythology and Folklore. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$1.75.
 De Rupert, A. F. D. Californians and Mormons. New York: J. W. Lovell.
 Douglass, Edgar. We, Von Ardens. Chicago: Henry A. Sumner & Co.

Draper, L. C. King's Mountain and its Heroes. Cincinnati: Peter G. Thomson. \$4.
 Droz, G. Bertha's Baby. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Bros. \$1.
 Dulles, Rev. J. W. The Ride through Palestine. Philadelphia: Presbyterian Board of Publication.
 Ebers, Prof. G. Egypt. Parts 16-20. New York: Cassell & Co. 75 cents each.
 Edwards, M. F. Illustrated Red Riding Hood. New York: Nelson & Sons. 75 cents.
 Emerson, W. A. Hand-Book of Wood Engraving. 21 ed. Boston: Lee & Shepard. \$1.
 Ewing, Mrs. J. H. Mrs. Overthway's Remembrances. Boston: Roberts Bros. \$1.25.
 Finley, Martha. Mildred and Elsie: a Tale. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.25.
 Force, M. F. From Fort Henry to Corinth. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons. \$1.
 Forestier, A., and Anderson, R. B. The Norway Musical Album. Boston: O. Ditson & Co.
 Gottschalk, L. M. Notes of a Pianist. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. \$2.50.
 Green, Rev. H. Life of John Wesley. New York: Cassell & Co. 25 cents.
 "H. H." Mammy Tittleback and Her Family. Boston: Roberts Bros. \$1.25.
 Haldeman, Prof. S. S. Word-Building. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. 75 cents.
 Hale, Rev. E. E. Stories of Adventure Told by Adventurers. Boston: Roberts Bros. \$1.
 Hall, Wm. Biography of David Cox. New York: Cassell & Co. \$2.
 Hardcastle, Mrs. Life of John, Lord Campbell. 2 vols. Jersey City: Frederick D. Linn & Co.
 Harfield, J. C. The Bankers' and Brokers' Telegraphic Cypher. New York: J. C. Harfield. \$10.
 Hero of Cowpens. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co.
 Hinds, A. Some Topics in English Grammar. New York: Baker & Goilwin.
 Hommel, F. Die Semiten und ihre Bedeutung für die Kulturgeschichte. Leipzig: Otto Schulze; New York: B. Westermann & Co.

House, E. H. Japanese Episodes. Boston: J. R. Osgood & Co. \$1.
 Howard, Blanche W. Aunt Serena. Boston: J. R. Osgood & Co.
 Hurl, J. C. The Theory of Our National Existence. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.
 Jewett, Miss S. O. Country By-Ways. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.
 Johnson, E. K. Illustrated Puss in Boots. New York: Nelson & Sons. 75 cents.
 Johnson, Rosseter. Phacton Roger: a Boys' Story. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.
 Kingston, W. H. G. Peter Trawl; or, The Adventures of a Whaler. New York: A. C. Armstrong & Son. \$1.50.
 Leigh, E. The Sinai and Comparative New Testament. New York: Ivison, Blakeman & Co. 75 cents.
 Littell's Living Age, July-Sept., 1881. Boston: Littell & Co.
 Livermore, R. P. Trustees' Hand-book. New York: L. K. Strouse & Co.
 Mangold, Major F. Der Feldzug in Nord-Virginien im August 1862. New York: F. W. Christern.
 Matthews, Margaret H. Dr. Gilbert's Daughters: a Tale. Philadelphia: Porter & Coates. \$1.50.
 Matthews, J. B. French Dramatists of the Nineteenth Century. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.
 May, T. P. A Prince of Breton: a Tale. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Bros. \$1.50.
 McCurdy, Prof. J. E. Aro-Semite Speech. Andover: Warren F. Draper.
 Merrill, Rev. S. East of the Jordan. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons. \$4.
 Newell, C. M. Kalani of Oahu: an Historical Romance. Boston.
 Nicolay, J. G. The Outbreak of the Rebellion. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons. \$1.
 Nox, O. Southern Rambles: Florida. Boston: A. Williams & Co. 50 cents.
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By R. G. ROLSTON, President.
NEW YORK, October 15, 1881.

OREGON RAILWAY & NAVI-
GATION COMPANY,

20 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK, October 15, 1881.

The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of two (2) per cent., payable November 1, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 26 Exchange Place, New York, to stockholders of record October 20. The transfer-books will close October 20 and reopen November 5.

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